

**Acclimatising a Foreign Transplant:
The "Old English" House in Brisbane between the Wars**

**by
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39 Liverpool Road, Clayfield (Hennessy and Hennessy, 1936-37)

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There is that quality in the Tudor character that imparts more effectively than any other type the comforting atmosphere of home, and it is improved in association with the soft greens of our native trees and shrubs and with the passage of the years, for it takes on greater beauty with age and approaches very near to the rare traditions of the old land that are so few and far between in this new land of ours.¹

The English influence in some of the suburbs of Brisbane is becoming the leaven that leaveneth the whole. Here and there, for instance, a welcome note of artistic interest is supplied by high-pitched roofs forming gable ends, which sweep up and across the front elevations. Because of its quaintness this kind of treatment does not bear too frequent repetition in a suburb, but, in the right settings, it can be most effective.²

Studies of domestic architecture in Brisbane have generally focussed either on the vernacular timber-and-tin style, which emerged in the nineteenth century and reached its apogee during the Federation period, or on the innovative "hot modernism" of the years following the Second World War, when a serious attempt was made to find a modern architectural idiom which could be adapted to Brisbane's sub-tropical climate. It is generally understood that, between these two movements, there was an inter-war dalliance with some new styles imported from overseas. Of these, the Spanish Mission style is the most visible and best known. Other inter-war house styles have largely been forgotten.

Nonetheless, the Old English (or Tudor) style, with its distinctive steeply pitched roofs, prominent gables, tall chimneys and imitation half-timbering, is familiar to those who live in Brisbane suburbs which were being developed in the 1930s. It has attracted little attention from architectural historians, who are usually dismissive of it as an exotic absurdity. Peter Newell, in his history of Brisbane housing up to 1985, devoted only a few paragraphs to these buildings, which he described as "nostalgic houses ... favoured by the ostentatious or those who could not accept the situation of living in a sub-tropical environment."³

The fully realised Old English house was certainly a fairly ostentatious form of elite housing, and as such is only a minor theme in the history of Brisbane domestic architecture. However the casual dismissal of it as being completely inappropriate to the Brisbane climate does not stand up to closer investigation. As a revivalist style, it can of course be derided as producing "fake" buildings, but this is a criticism that applies to all revivalist styles. In recent years we have learnt to respect the craftsmanship and historically-informed design of many of the revived styles which it was once fashionable to ridicule.

It is the aim of the present study to show that, at its best, the Old English house in Brisbane between the wars was a finely crafted structure, employing high-quality materials and carefully designed to suit the local climate. As to the beauty of these houses, that must remain a matter for individual subjective judgment, but the fact that so many of them have survived (albeit with extensive alterations and extensions), when so much of Brisbane's built heritage has perished, is evidence of the esteem in which they are held by their owners. There is certainly a need for expanded heritage protection of these buildings.

¹ *Telegraph* (Brisbane), 16 November 1937, second edition, 14.

² *Courier Mail*, 13 July 1937, 18.

³ Peter E. Newell, "The House in Queensland: From First Settlement to 1985" (M.Arch. thesis, University of Queensland, 1988), 1:98.

This history of the Old English house in Brisbane is based on a sample of 80 houses, some of them now demolished. These were identified from standard architectural histories of Brisbane, from the Brisbane City Council's heritage register, and from articles in the contemporary press. Of course this sample is only a fraction of the whole, but it probably includes many of the most important Brisbane examples of the style. Full details of the houses sampled are given in the appendix.

Note that, when buildings are dated, the years given are the years of construction.

Terminology

In the standard guide to Australian architectural styles, the houses under discussion here are classified as *Inter-War Old English*.⁴ At the time when these houses were constructed, they were more often described as *Tudor*, or sometimes *Elizabethan*, but the label *Old English* was then already in use. The advantage of the term *Old English* is that it encompasses a wider range of pre-Renaissance English architecture, from the early medieval to the Jacobean, and so better reflects the eclecticism of the architects who designed in this style.

There is a tendency to assign the Old English label to any building of this period where timber cover-strips were applied to the external walls, so creating a simple half-timbered effect. This is clearly incorrect, unless further indicators of the Old English style have been incorporated into the design.

The present study is concerned only with the Old English house in its fully developed form, which was normally a two-storey, brick structure. There was a simplified one-storey version of the style, which was very popular among middle-class home owners. That style is often described as *Old English cottage*. There are some fine examples of it in Brisbane, and also many cheap and nasty knock-offs, often erected by speculative builders. Such houses were an Australia-wide phenomenon, and have done much to give the Old English style a bad name. Maisy Stapleton wrote of them that "despite their size, these dwellings displayed mean proportions, with pretentious suites of small rooms crammed into the picturesque shell."⁵

The pre-1950 domestic architecture of Queensland was overwhelmingly timber-based. Inevitably, some Brisbane architects decided to execute the Old English style in weatherboard, and some fine weatherboard buildings are included in this study. To classify these buildings as Old English seems a misnomer, because very little English domestic architecture built in weatherboard has survived. However in the North American colonies, the traditional English house style was often executed in weatherboard ("clapboard"), and this explains why the timber versions of the Old English style erected in Brisbane (and elsewhere in Australia) were sometimes described as *Colonial American*.

As Peter Cuffley has pointed out, Australian architects sometimes adopted the so-called *Brittany style*, which was popular in the United States in the 1920s and 1930s. These were houses with steeply pitched roofs, small-paned windows with rustic shutters, and a small

⁴ Richard Apperly, Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Corrected ed. (Sydney: Angus & Robertson, 1994), 202-5.

⁵ Maisy Stapleton, "Between the Wars," in Robert Irving (comp.), *The History & Design of the Australian House* (Melbourne: Oxford University Press, 1985), 128.

tower as the entry porch or hall, the latter often topped with a candle-snuffer roof.⁶ This style was sometimes given other names, such as *Norman farmhouse* or *German rural*, and some good examples will be found in the sample selected for the present study. Strictly speaking these are not Old English houses, but they are very closely related, and they do not fit into any of the other standard stylistic categories for this period.

Although we are here concerned solely with domestic architecture, it should be noted that the Old English style was sometimes applied in other settings. The large, sprawling Tudor manor-house provided a good model for school buildings, and Atkinson and Conrad used it during the 1920s when designing buildings for the Church of England Grammar School at East Brisbane and for The Southport School. The style was even applied to some much-loved Brisbane cafés erected for David Webster and Sons, the first of which was the Shingle Inn in Edward Street (1936, Hall and Phillips), which has recently been re-erected within the Brisbane City Hall.

Historical Overview

The revival of pre-Renaissance English architectural styles probably has its origins in England in the latter part of the nineteenth century. William Morris was the guiding force behind the Arts and Crafts movement, which aimed at the revival of traditional building crafts and the use of local materials. This in turn influenced the houses designed later in the century by English architects such as Charles F.A. Voysey and Edwin Lutyens. This new trend in domestic architecture migrated to Australia, where it can be seen in many houses of the Federation period. It was a style of picturesque, asymmetrical design, executed in face brick, with dominant roofs and large chimneys, now generally described as the *Queen Anne style*. After the First World War, there was a reaction against this extravagant, flamboyant style, and it quickly disappeared.



Figure 1. 132 Windermere Road, Hamilton (Eric Trewern, 1927-28)

However interest in Tudor architecture persisted in the United States and Britain, and by the late 1920s it began to filter back into Australia, stimulated by illustrations in imported magazines. 'Lynford,' built in 1927-28 at 132 Windermere Road, Hamilton for the director of a Brisbane auctioneering firm, is generally considered to be the first manifestation of the

⁶ Peter Cuffley, *Australian Houses of the Twenties & Thirties* (1989; repr., Rowville, Vic.: Five Mile Press, 2007), 131.

revived Old English house in Brisbane. It was designed by Eric Trewern, perhaps the foremost practitioner of domestic architecture in Brisbane at that time, and a man with a sharp nose for a style whose time had come.

By 1932, a Brisbane newspaper was able to report that "modern houses with the old world charm of Tudor homes are steadily gaining favour in Melbourne. One firm of architects alone has designed five residences in this style recently."⁷ Stimulated by these developments in the southern states, other Brisbane architects leapt onto the bandwagon. On higher ground, in the new suburbs which were being developed in the 1930s, expensive homes began to appear in the Old English style, built for the professional and business elite of Brisbane. Two-storey houses were still something of a novelty in Brisbane, as indeed were brick houses, but the propertied classes were increasingly demanding larger and more substantial buildings, as the timber-and-tin of earlier years fell into disrepute.

Speculative builders soon developed a cut-down, cottage-size version of the style. For example, the 1935 catalogue of the Brisbane firm, Brick Supplies Pty Ltd, included a design for a brick and tile "Elizabethan Cottage" which could be erected for £965, and a cheaper "Old English Style Cottage" for £600.

In 1940 the Melbourne magazine, *Australian Home Beautiful*, which generally regarded Brisbane houses as unworthy of its attention, reported with approval that "Brisbane has entered on a new era in building activity. The ungainly timber home on stilt-like stumps has given way to the more solid and picturesque cottage type." It also noted that "Brisbane is now building more of the high-pitched roof which permits of a greater area of cool air between the roof and ceiling." The same article contained six photographs of exemplary new Brisbane houses, three of them in the Old English style.⁸

The Second World War brought a halt to all house-building, as resources were diverted to the war effort. When construction resumed in 1945, the emphasis was on modest housing to meet the needs of returned servicemen. Architects, who had mostly spent the war years working for the government, were catching up with new developments overseas. The pre-war Old English house had become passé.



Figure 2. 10 Stuartholme Road, Bardon
(built by and for Mervyn L. Andersen, 1947 onwards)

⁷ *Brisbane Courier*, 15 January 1932, 4.

⁸ *Australian Home Beautiful*, 1 April 1940, 15-18

Nonetheless, there were plenty of prospective homeowners who still admired the Old English style, even if the architectural profession had abandoned it. This explains why one can find some late examples of the style erected after the war, despite the shortages of labour and materials. Typically the owners of these houses were builders themselves, who slowly erected their dream home over a period of years. One of the finest examples is a one-storey (with basement) brick house at 10 Stuartholme Road, Bardon, owned and erected by a returned serviceman who was a carpenter-turned-builder.

Stylistic Features: Exterior

The pre-Renaissance domestic architecture of England had developed naturally in response to local needs and the available materials. It was uninfluenced by theory, and ignorant of classical precedents. It was therefore an asymmetric style, which gave the Brisbane architects of the 1930s complete flexibility in designing the layout of their Old English houses.

The cities and towns of medieval England were tightly contained within their walls, where building space was at a premium, so the Old English house was typically high-rise, although it never reached more than two storeys in suburban Brisbane, where sizeable building allotments, close to the tramlines and easily accessible from the city centre, were still readily available in the 1930s.

The oak forests of old England provided the solid timber beams which formed the framework of many early English houses. That framework was then infilled with brick, or more cheaply with wattle-and-daub. This type of construction was known as "half-timbering," and the exposed timber beams were later treated with a bitumen-based wood preservative to give them their familiar black appearance.



**Figure 3. Half-timbering, Marseilles tile roof with bell-cast eaves, porphyry porch, chimney-stack with porphyry insets, at 135 Adelaide Street East, Clayfield
(Horace Driver, 1936-37)**

No Brisbane builder of the twentieth century would consider erecting buildings in this manner, but the appearance of half-timbering could be created easily enough by applying dark-stained timber beams to a brick or fibro surface. The fibro would of course need to be rendered and painted to create the impression of rendered brick, or wattle-and-daub. For best results, the timber beams were adzed by hand, to create a more authentic effect than could be obtained with mill-finished timber. The addition of imitation wooden plugs heightened the effect. The use of well seasoned timber was essential, otherwise the "half-timbering" would quickly shrink and detach itself from the surface, which happened all too often in the cheaper spec-built Old English cottages.

Although Brisbane boasts a number of Old English houses erected in weatherboard, the normal building material (at least for the ground floor) was brick. To create a suitably picturesque brick surface, bricks of varying textures and colours were used. The burnt clinker brick (normally discarded by brickmakers) was popular, as was the tapestry brick with its more interesting surface. Recycled, hand-made bricks from nineteenth century buildings were sometimes employed, if of sufficient quality. Sometimes the bricks were rendered with a textured finish or roughcast, usually in a shade of cream. Bricks were sometimes laid in herringbone or basket-weave patterns, especially in highly visible areas. Sometimes random stonework (usually porphyry) was inserted into the brickwork, particularly as imitation quoins.

In medieval English towns, the upper storeys of houses were often "jettyed," or built so that they overhung the ground floor. This was done to increase the floor space in the upper storeys, without restricting the width of the street below. On large suburban blocks in Brisbane, there was no practical need to jetty the upper storey, but it was still sometimes done for effect. There was the added advantage that a jettyed bay-window could have windows on three sides, thus improving the ventilation and illumination.



Figure 4. Jettyed bay, with half-timbering, at 22 Yabba Street, Ascot
(Eric Trewern, 1929)

The roof of a Brisbane Old English house is almost invariably high, with a steep pitch. Normally the pitch is constant, but occasionally the pitch reduces towards the bottom, so that the roof ends in bell-cast eaves. The use of wooden shingles or slates for the roof was almost unknown in Brisbane, and even the terracotta slate-tile was rare. The terracotta Marseilles tile

was the norm, in red or brown or a variegated combination. Sometimes green roofing tiles were used, possibly in conjunction with green shutters to the windows.

Complex, picturesque rooflines are typical of the style. Tall, prominent gables, hips and half-hips will all be found. Dormer windows are common, although the dormer window suggests that the room behind was built uncomfortably close to the roof. There is usually some overhang of the eaves, as a concession to Brisbane's hot and wet climate, but flush eaves (especially at the gable) are sometimes found. A quaint weathercock may adorn the roof.

The gables, which are so typical of the Old English style, may be stuccoed, or decorated with imitation half-timbering, or weatherboarded (sometimes using wavy-edged boards), or executed in patterned face brick, or even occasionally shingled. Ventilation openings (to extract warm air from the roof space) can often be seen near the top of the gable. Sometimes one of the gables is exaggerated on one side, swooping low over a doorway or window.

A prominent chimney was essential to the style. Following Tudor precedent, the chimney stacks are sometimes almost sculptural in their complex cross-sections and corbelling, and they are often set at an angle to the roofline. Decorative terracotta chimney pots may be found at the top of the stack. At the lower level, the chimney was often stepped as it rose upwards, and it may be decorated with an imitation S-shaped anchor plate. Brick was of course the normal material for the chimney, but sometimes the chimney incorporated random stonework (usually porphyry), and sometimes it was stuccoed.

The windows take many forms, but the casement window with diamond panes (or some other form of leading) is probably the most common. Bay windows are standard, sometimes with a shingle apron. Oriel windows are also common, often with a bell-cast roof, or even a bell-cast support. French windows were used for access to verandas and terraces. Dormer windows are common on the upper floor. Shutters (typically painted green) were often provided, especially at the lower level; many of them were probably decorative rather than functional. Window boxes were a picturesque enhancement. A Tudor drip-mould in brick or stone will sometimes be found above the principal window. The window may be accentuated by some decorative brickwork in the sills or surrounds. Awnings, either solid or canvas, were an ahistorical concession to the Brisbane climate.

Balconies and verandas are another ahistorical feature of the Brisbane Old English house. The balconies are sometimes small balconettes with wrought iron railings, but they more often take the form of large sleep-outs, usually on the upper floor and preferably away from the street, and positioned so as to catch the breezes. The sleep-out was a roofed balcony, with a solid balustrade. Above the balustrade there would usually be casement (or sliding) windows, or wooden blinds, to provide protection against rain. An unroofed sundeck will occasionally be found on the upper floor.

The verandas on the lower floor are not the wrap-around variety familiar from the timber Queenslander house. On the contrary, they are fairly small, but carefully positioned for privacy and coolness, and usually referred to as a "piazza". Typically they are built at ground level, opening out onto the garden, and are paved in stone or brick. The roof of the piazza is usually supported by solid brick piers, often with a sleep-out balcony immediately above.



Figure 5. Veranda, with sleep-out balcony above, at Superintendent's residence, Brisbane Children's Hospital, Herston (Conrad and Gargett, 1940-41, demolished)

The doorway is always one of the most prominent features of the Old English house. Sometimes it is recessed into the wall, and sometimes it is built flush with the wall, sheltered by an external porch or awning. It is often round-arched, usually executed in brick, but sometimes in stone, or in brick with random stonework (usually porphyry). Sometimes the arch is segmental. The use of the flattened (but pointed) Tudor arch is rare, presumably because it cannot easily be executed in brick. The doorway may feature two or three "orders" (concentric round arches). The door itself is invariably of heavy timber, usually with wrought-iron decorations in the form of hinges, knocker, handle, and a grille over the inspection window. A carriage lamp above or beside the door is almost de rigeur.

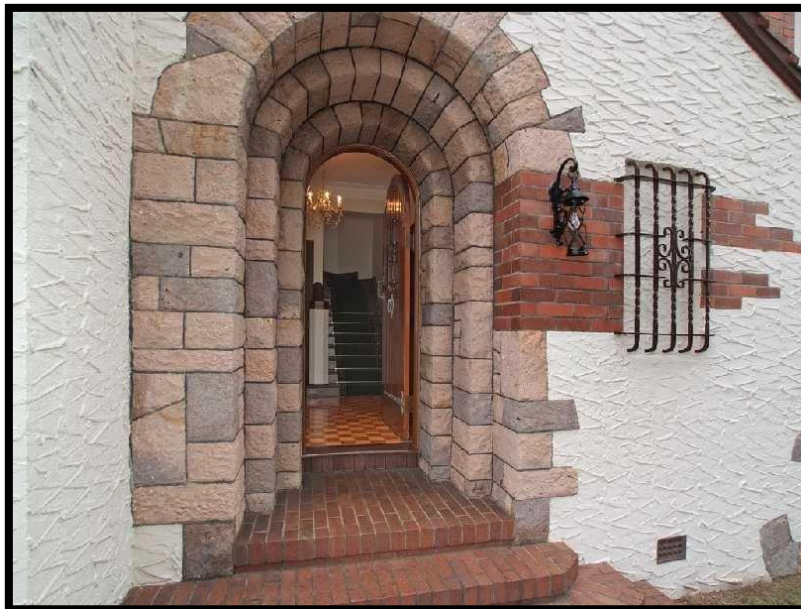


Figure 6. Porphyry doorway at 39 Bonney Avenue, Clayfield (Douglas F.W. Roberts, 1938)

As the Brisbane Old English house was built for wealthy clients, a garage (and sometimes a double garage) was essential. Sometimes it was erected as a separate building, but the preferred option was to incorporate it into the house, either underneath or at the side. This facilitated internal access from the garage to the house, a feature which was much appreciated in the wet Brisbane summer.

In the garden, the homeowner aimed to continue the English theme, with rose beds, borders, hedges and shrubberies. A crazy path often led from the gateway in the low brick (or stone) fence. Occasionally a large entrance arch was erected above the gateway for extra effect.

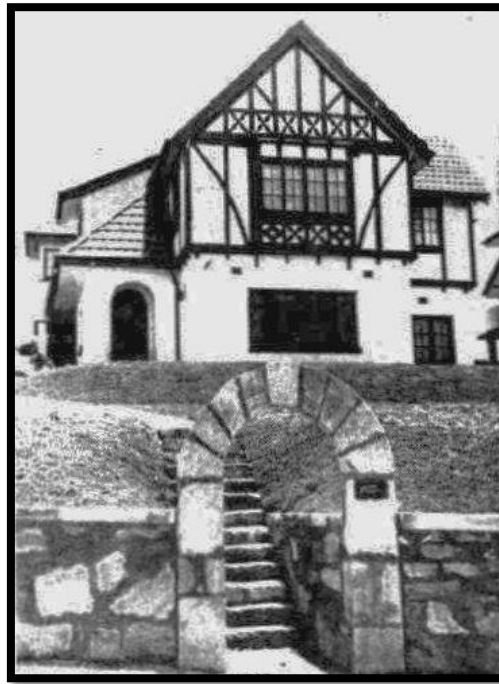


Figure 7. Elaborate half-timbering and arched gateway at 26 Braeside Terrace, Alderley (State Advances Corporation, 1935-36)

Stylistic Features: Interior

As a general rule, the picturesque olde-worlde theme of the exterior was pursued, to some extent at least, in the interior of the Old English house.

The impressive doorway normally opened into an entrance hall, which was often a stair hall, giving access to the upper floor. The staircase was almost invariably executed in an attractive joinery timber, and sometimes the walls of the hall were panelled in timber also.

The lounge room (or "drawing room") almost invariably contained a fireplace, usually built of face brick. The mantel above the fireplace was a feature element, in stone or timber, and occasionally a full stone breastwork was constructed above the fireplace. Traditionally, Brisbane houses had often been built without fireplaces, and even in some of the Old English houses the fireplace was purely decorative, possibly housing an electric fire for the few winter nights when artificial heating was necessary. An inglenook (a sheltered area close to the fireplace, commonly found in large draughty English houses) was sometimes included as a quaint period detail.

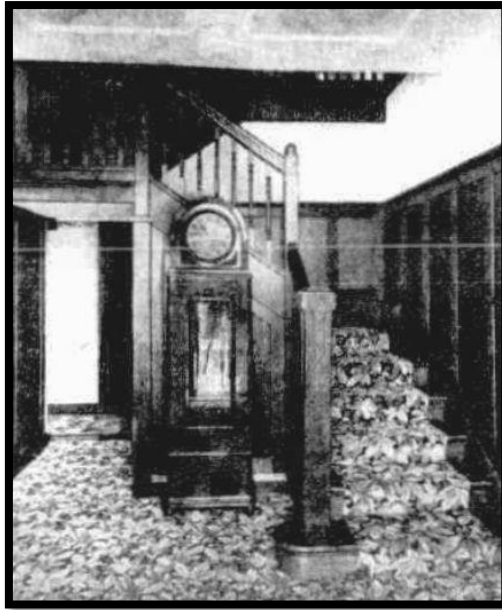


Figure 8. Panelled stair-hall at 30 Gregory Street, Clayfield (Charles Griffin, 1935)

Timberwork played an important role in the lounge room. Large adzed beams were often inserted into the ceiling, sometimes as a structural feature, and sometimes purely for appearance. The walls might also be panelled in timber. The floor was typically made of a highly polished hardwood. The doors might also be made of panelled timber, although glass-panelled doors were often used to improve the illumination.



Figure 9. Lounge with beamed ceiling, porphyry fireplace, and leadlight French windows opening onto terrace, at 39 Bonney Avenue, Clayfield
(Douglas F.W. Roberts, 1938)

The dining room, as the other important reception room, was often treated in a manner similar to the lounge room, but usually without the fireplace. Both lounge and dining room might open through French windows onto an external veranda (piazza) or a sun-parlour. The

sun-parlour (or sun-porch) had large glass windows that could be kept closed to create a greenhouse effect in winter, and opened up to create a veranda effect in summer.



Figure 10. Lounge with mock fireplace and sun-alcove, at 54 Highland Terrace, St Lucia (Blackburne and Gzell, 1938-39)

It was by no means uncommon for at least one bedroom to be located on the ground floor (perhaps a legacy of the traditional one-storey plan of the Brisbane house), but the upper floor was the normal location for bedrooms. Siting the bedrooms on the upper floor increased their privacy, especially as they often opened onto sleeping porches (sleep-outs) for use in hot weather. The bathroom was more often on the upper floor, but a separate toilet might be provided on the ground floor.

The design of the upper floor presented challenges. Too often bedrooms were built with "those sloping ceilings that drop down to meet the head with disconcerting suddenness."⁹ In better designed homes, coved ceilings were avoided and the roof space close to the eaves was kept empty or used for storage, which had the added benefit of improving the thermal insulation of the upper floor.

The bathroom and kitchen made no attempt at Old English quaintness. Both rooms were fitted in the latest manner with all the newest equipment and appliances. The laundry would probably be found somewhere beyond the kitchen, or perhaps in a basement. As already noted, a garage was often incorporated into the house, either on the ground level or in a basement.

It is interesting to observe that many of the houses sampled for this study included a maid's room, and sometimes also a maid's bathroom. As already noted, the asymmetrical plan of the Old English house allowed architects considerable flexibility with the internal arrangement, and the maid's room would be located in the least desirable section of the house, sometimes even at the front, if the rear of the house offered fine views or a cooler aspect.

⁹ *Australian Home Beautiful*, 1 November 1928, 12.

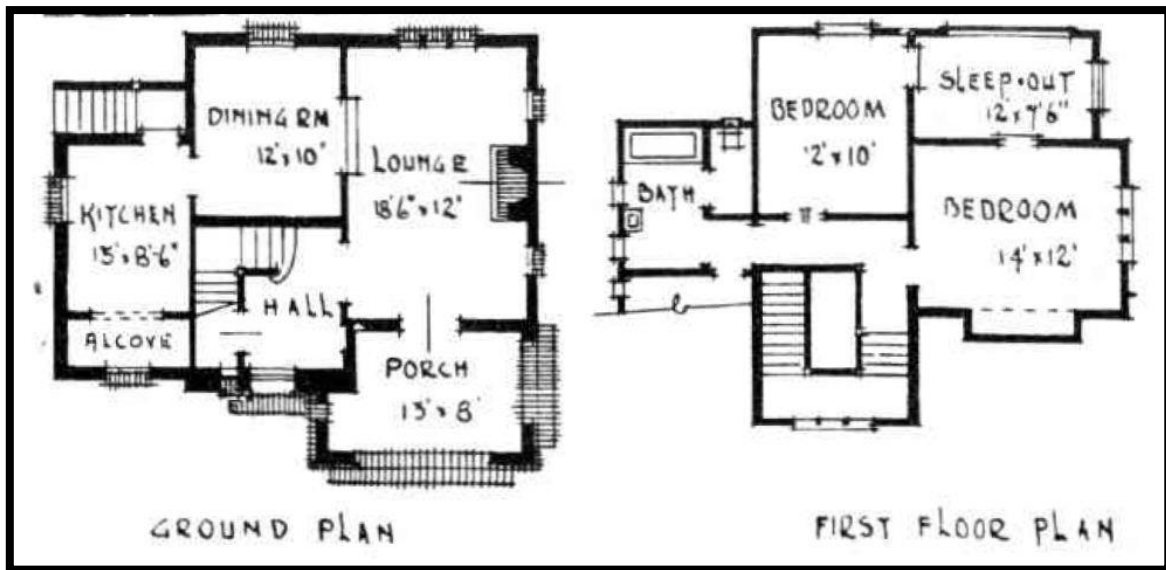


Figure 11. Floor plans of a modest version of the Old English house, at 6 Austral Street, St Lucia (Godfrey Blackburne, 1936)

An article in a Brisbane newspaper in 1935, commenting on the popularity of period homes, deplored the fact that "too often one sees charming houses ... which are spoilt by reason of their ultra-modern and jazzy interior decorations."¹⁰ It reminded readers that excellent reproductions of period furniture could be purchased in the Brisbane furniture stores. Nonetheless, some homeowners boldly decided to combine the old with the new.

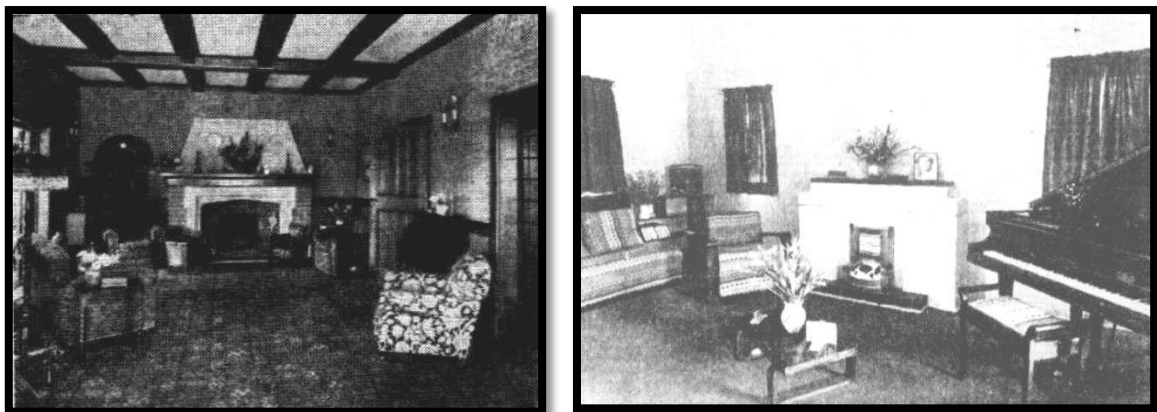


Figure 12. Traditional and modern approaches to furnishing the lounge

Left: 132 Windermere Road, Hamilton (home of auctioneer J.W. Clifford Isles)

Right: 6 Austral Street, St Lucia (home of architect Godfrey Blackburne)

¹⁰ *Truth* (Brisbane), 5 May 1935, 29.

Revivalism and its Discontents

Builder: This is the house, sir, in the Tudor style.

Prospective buyer: I don't care for the Tudor style.

Builder: Soon alter that, sir. George! Just bring a pail of water and wash out those oak beams.¹¹

The trouble with most home-builders today is that they must have style at all costs. It has been revealed in recent years particularly in the slapdash pseudo-half-timbered pseudo-Tudor house that has been exploited by some persons because there is a tendency in Queensland to favour the "English" cottage type. Unfortunately a few dark-painted laths tacked over some synthetic sheeting does not make a house "Tudor."¹²

But preserve us from transferring "a little bit of England" into "a little bit of Brisbane." In an acclimatisation process, the "little bit of England" that survives is "effect" only.¹³

These snippets from Brisbane newspapers of the inter-war years show that, even in the heyday of the Tudor Revival, there were some who questioned the authenticity of this style. We should not make the mistake of thinking that it was only succeeding generations who mocked the idea of recreating medieval English buildings in Brisbane.

The most informed contemporary criticism of the Old English style in Australia seems to have come from the Melbourne architect, and champion of the modern style, Geoffrey Mewton. In 1937 he published "A Plea for Modernism in Architecture," in which he declared

There are Georgian houses, Spanish houses, French houses and Tudor houses, but all in exterior treatment only, which indicates the insincerity of the use of the style. We haven't the courage to go through with it. We don't mind looking at the 16th century pattern, but we object to living in it.¹⁴

He had previously put the matter more bluntly, asking the obvious question "why have a modern kitchen and bathroom and a medieval living room?"¹⁵

Needless to say, these issues were also being debated overseas. In England, the cartoonist Osbert Lancaster coined the epithet "Stockbroker's Tudor" in the late 1930s. The Old English style derived ultimately from the nineteenth century Arts and Crafts movement, founded by William Morris, and one of the fundamental principles espoused by Morris was truthfulness to the nature of the materials being used. He abhorred the cheap and showy mass-produced objects of the industrial age. Fake half-timbering was the antithesis of truth to materials.

In one of a series of magazine articles on "The Uglification of Our Homes," Melbourne architect Leonard Bullen criticised the large wrought-iron hinge which was so often attached to the face of the entrance door of the Old English house. As the door opened inwards, the hinge clearly had no function: it was a fake. Bullen conceded that "these hinges are in many cases quite decorative and well designed; but this is not an excuse for the deception."¹⁶

¹¹ *Telegraph* (Brisbane), 28 May 1928, 19.

¹² *Telegraph* (Brisbane), 15 November 1938, second edition, 14.

¹³ *Courier Mail*, 14 November 1938, 5.

¹⁴ *Australian Home Beautiful*, 2 August 1937, 10.

¹⁵ *Australian Home Beautiful*, 2 January 1933, 15.

¹⁶ *Australian Home Beautiful*, 2 January 1933, 29.

Bullen's comment on the quality of the fake hinge is significant. Architects and tradesmen were able to overcome some of the natural objection to revivalist architecture by using materials of the highest quality. The half-timbering might be fake, but the timber was good Australian hardwood, adzed by hand. The bricks were laid by master bricklayers: who else could have produced those elaborate chimney-stacks? The beautiful colours of the local porphyry (Brisbane tuff) were skilfully exploited, although it was a very hard stone and difficult to work with.

Much of the Australian public was clearly very happy with the fruits of revivalist architecture, and many Australian architects were happy to cater to them. In an era when churches were still normally designed on medieval models, and banks and public buildings on classical or Renaissance models, why should houses not also mimic the architectural styles of the past? The association of the Old English style with Britain—still referred to as "Home" by many Australians in the 1930s—gave the style further credibility. It was only after the steady rise of modernist architecture in the 1930s, and the deep caesura of the Second World War, that the Old English style would finally pass into history.

Socio-Economic Factors

The Old English house was an elite residence, well out of the reach of the average homeowner. Of the 80 houses sampled for this study, it was possible to ascertain an estimated cost of construction in 41 cases. Normally this information was extracted from the Brisbane City Council building registers. As the surviving registers are very incomplete, it was occasionally possible to supplement them with information from contemporary newspapers.

The median estimated cost of construction of the 41 houses for which data was available was £1772. Bear in mind that this does not include the cost of the land, and that these houses were usually erected on large blocks in desirable elevated or riverside locations, where land was comparatively expensive. To put this figure into context, the average annual male wage in Queensland in 1935 was about £230.

In most cases, it has been possible to identify the clients for whom the 80 houses in the sample were built. Details of the owners are given in the appendix. Around 20 of the owners could be loosely described as company managers or directors. A further ten were proprietors of large retail premises. There were six builders. The professions were represented by six doctors, six dentists, three architects and two lawyers.

Not surprisingly, the sample suggests that the largest concentration of Old English houses in Brisbane is in the suburb of Clayfield (18 houses), followed by Hamilton (12 houses), St Lucia (9 houses), Ascot (8 houses) and New Farm (6 houses). The street with the highest number of Old English houses appears to be Windermere Road, Hamilton (4 houses).

Climatic Adaptation

Some Brisbane architects were unimpressed with the Old English style. In 1937, Bruce Lucas, then president of the Queensland Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, blamed some of the problems in contemporary house design in Brisbane on overseas magazines: "Unfortunately, people are taken by pretty pictures, and demand that

architects should produce something similar for them, without stopping to consider the result under our climatic and living conditions."¹⁷ He perhaps underestimated the professional skills of those of his colleagues who had embraced this style and who were finding ways to make it compatible with the Brisbane climate.

We can see this process at work in the surviving plans of the house erected for a dentist in 1937 at 99 Coventry Street, Hawthorne. The client presented his architect, Jack P. Donoghue, with a cutting from the July 1936 issue of *Australian Home Beautiful*, depicting a two-storey brick home of "the English type," recently erected in one of the northern cities of the United States. Donoghue developed a plan which followed the American model fairly closely, but he adapted it to local conditions. On the ground floor he provided an outdoor living space by adding a fernery at the rear. On the upper floor he added a large balcony at the rear, and converted the front bedroom of the American plan into another balcony. Both balconies could serve as sleep-outs in hot weather.¹⁸

A description of this house in a local newspaper praised it for its thermal control:

Built of full brick, having cavity walls efficiently ventilated, and protected by a reasonably high-pitched roof of simple form that is a good storage space for cool air, this home is a refreshing haven in summer. On the other hand these same features of construction afford thorough insulation from winter's cold.¹⁹

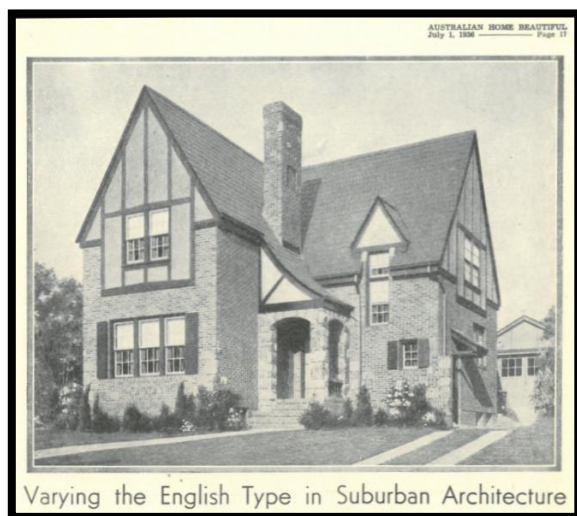


Figure 13. The American original and the Brisbane adaptation, at 99 Coventry Street, Hawthorne (Jack P. Donoghue, 1937)

The high, steeply pitched roof is probably the most commonly derided feature of the Brisbane Old English house. In England, steeply pitched roofs were required to prevent the build up of snow, a natural hazard unknown in Brisbane. It is often forgotten that the large roof space of the Old English house had considerable insulation value. The loosely fitting Marseilles tiles,

¹⁷ *Courier Mail*, 2 November 1937, 16.

¹⁸ Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no. 12.

¹⁹ *Telegraph* (Brisbane), 23 April 1940, city final edition, 13.

often combined with vents located under the eaves and near the top of gables, allowed hot air to escape and cooler air to be drawn in.

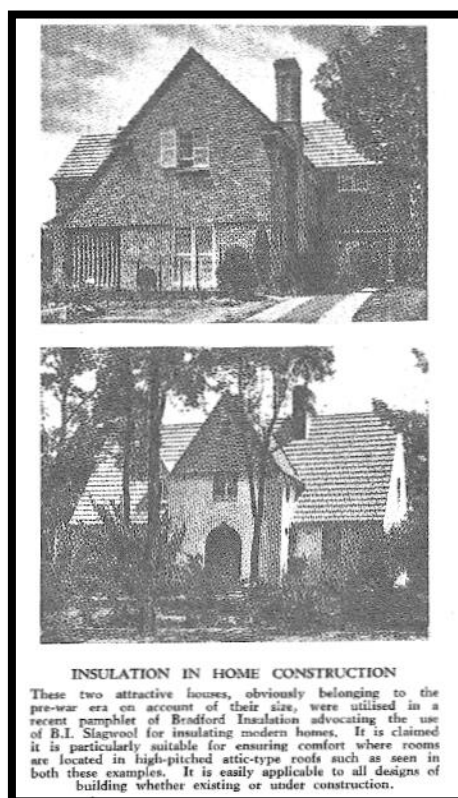


Figure 14. Advertisement for Slagwool insulation

Published in the Sydney magazine *Building and Engineering*, April 1949

However where the roof space was occupied by attic rooms with sloping walls and dormer windows, insulation was much more of a problem. Various types of insulating materials were used to protect these rooms from the elements. Celotex, an insulating building-board made from cane fibres felted together, was an American product which enjoyed some popularity in the 1930s. After the Second World War Slagwool, an Australian product based on blast furnace waste, became popular as an insulating material and was sometimes retro-fitted to Old English houses to make them more comfortable.

In this context it is interesting to study Eric Trewern's design for the house at 141 Abbotsleigh Street, Holland Park, which was erected in 1939-40 for a cheese manufacturer. This was a two-storey house where the rooms of the upper floor were tightly fitted under the roof. Trewern's solution was to place the three bedrooms and sleep-out on the ground floor, and use the upper floor for a billiard room and study. When the weather was excessively hot or cold, the residents presumably remained on the ground floor, well insulated by the (temporarily unused) floor above. Brisbane homeowners occupying houses built on stumps had long known that, on hot days, the coolest place was "under the house," and in 1936 Brisbane architect Vincent Price reminded them that "the principle that applied to an elevated house also applied to a two-storyed house. The lower floor ... was cooler in summer."²⁰

²⁰ *Courier Mail*, 11 February 1936, 6.

The lack of a veranda is the other common criticism of the Brisbane Old English house. For over a century, large verandas had been regarded as an essential feature of any Brisbane dwelling, and as late as 1941 the official city architect, Frank Costello, was criticising the tendency to eliminate verandas in home building in Brisbane, deploring "any attempt to ape the architecture of other countries without consideration of local climatic and other problems."²¹

However the prominent Brisbane architect Lange Powell had pointed out almost ten years previously that "the old Queensland idea that it was necessary to have a verandah right round the house in order to have a cool spot was ... losing favour ... the cool spot could be secured without the very extensive verandah."²² Brisbane architects were coming to regard the large veranda as a waste of money and space, with the added disadvantage of blocking light from entering the house. As many verandas were roofed in unceiled galvanised iron, they were actually extremely hot in summer.

The solution adopted in the Old English house was to include smaller, carefully sited outdoor areas ("piazzas"), located so as to catch the breezes and avoid the scrutiny of passers-by, and with easy access to the garden. The traditional high-set Queensland house stood aloof from its garden, which it seemed to regard with a certain suspicion. By contrast, those who observed the first Old English house to be erected in Brisbane (Trewern's 132 Windermere Road, Hamilton, 1927-28) were quite taken by the experience of moving from the living room, out onto a shaded and paved piazza, and then straight onto the lawn, without descending a staircase. This development prefigured the post-war trend towards integration of indoor and outdoor areas in Brisbane's domestic architecture.



Figure 15. House with piazza, at 6 Austral Street, St Lucia (Godfrey Blackburne, 1936)

The sleep-out veranda was not an innovation of the Old English style, but it was a ubiquitous feature of the houses surveyed for the present study. Often the architect provided more than one sleep-out, possibly to allow a degree of gender segregation. In one-storey houses, sleep-outs presented problems in terms of privacy and security, but a sleep-out on the upper floor of an Old English house was private, secure, and better able to profit from prevailing breezes.

²¹ *Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland*, April 1941, 4.

²² *Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland*, 10 December 1932, 36.

As ceiling fans, and later air-conditioning, became common after the Second World War, the sleep-outs were no longer essential, and they were enclosed to create additional rooms.

Glass was very expensive in medieval England, so windows were used only sparingly in house design, although a minimum of natural illumination was of course essential. Window taxes (another disincentive to the construction of windows) were not introduced until after the Tudor period. Free from such constraints, the Brisbane Old English house is normally well endowed with windows of many types, of which the casement window is probably the most common. The casement window was appreciated in Brisbane for its efficiency in ventilation. Fixed horizontal awnings, retractable canvas awnings, and timber blinds were all features applied to the windows to improve thermal control.



Figure 16. Diamond-pane casement windows, at 388 Swann Road, St Lucia
(Job and Collin, 1938)

The final point that needs to be made is that Brisbane's Old English houses were built for wealthy clients in the most desirable locations: in many cases on hilltops, ridges or riverbanks. This alone added considerably to their coolness in summer.

Major Practitioners

Four of the houses included in this study were designed by architects as their own residences:

- 13 Apex Street, Clayfield (Arthur W.F. Bligh, 1934)
- 81 Towers Street, Ascot (Charles H. Griffin, 1934)
- 6 Austral Street, St Lucia (Godfrey A. Blackburne, 1936)
- 9 Carmody Road, St Lucia (Leo Drinan of Hennessy & Hennessy, 1936)

In addition, the house which Aubrey Job designed at Coronation Drive, Toowong (1934) later became his own residence when he married the client's daughter.

Clearly there was considerable commitment to the Old English style among certain members of the architectural profession in Brisbane.

On the basis of the 80 houses identified for the present study, the most prolific exponents of the Old English style in Brisbane appear to have been:

- Horace Driver (9 houses)
- Blackburne and Gzell (9 houses)
- Chambers and Ford (8 houses)
- Eric Trewern (8 houses)
- Aubrey Job and James Collin (7 houses, either individually or in partnership)
- Douglas F.W. Roberts (4 houses)
- Arthur Bligh (4 houses)
- Mervyn Rylance (3 houses)
- Hennessy and Hennessy (3 houses)
- Charles H. Griffin (3 houses)

It is not easy to identify stylistic elements which are distinctive to the work of any one of these architects. They all drew inspiration from the same examples published in the magazines which reached them from interstate or overseas, and they all closely observed the work of their local competitors. As the style was in use in Brisbane for little more than a decade, it is not surprising that one can detect little development of it throughout its lifespan.

Conclusion

The Old English houses form a small, but very distinctive part of Brisbane's architectural heritage. For eighty years they have been admired and enjoyed by many successive owners, and maligned and derided by amateur critics. Let us conclude with the reflections of two architectural historians:

While these houses are somewhat at odds with the reality of place and time, they are nevertheless comfortable and much loved by generation after generation. There was a great mixture of ideals and ideas behind the Old English, Tudoresque or Vernacular Revival houses of the 1920s and '30s. Some were about a love of craftsmanship and quality, others were about tradition and being British, some were status symbols, some were just another suburban fashion.²³

Running in parallel with this movement [Spanish Mission revival] was the half timber, cottage style with its house and garden, romantic, rustic, rural England aesthetic. Many were double storied and built of brick with tiled terracotta roofs. These houses, scattered sparsely throughout Brisbane's inner and middle suburbs, provided visual relief from a potentially monotonous domestic architecture.²⁴

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to express his gratitude to the staff members of the Brisbane City Council Archives and the University of Queensland's Fryer Library for their assistance in making records and plans available for inspection. Special thanks are due to the many photographers whose work has been reproduced in this document.

²³ Cuffley, *Australian Houses of the Twenties & Thirties*, 108.

²⁴ Graham De Gruchy, *Architecture in Brisbane* (Brisbane: Boolarong, 2012), 1:26.

Appendix

A Sample of Old English Houses in Brisbane

This appendix contains data-sheets for 80 Brisbane houses in the Old English style which formed the basis for this study.

The data-sheets are arranged *chronologically*. However a listing *by suburb* is given below.

Contents (by Suburb):

26 Braeside Terrace, Alderley	p.42
75 Cracknell Road, Annerley	p.38
6 Young Street, Annerley	p.101
12 Ascot Street, Ascot	p.29
14 Henry Street, Ascot	p.37
44 Kitchener Road, Ascot	p.78
205 Lancaster Road, Ascot	p.87
7 Morgan Street, Ascot	p.43
79 Towers Street, Ascot	p.36
81 Towers Street, Ascot	p.39
22 Yabba Street, Ascot	p.26
30 Atthow Avenue, Ashgrove	p.48
9 Killawarra Road, Ashgrove	p.34
10 Stuartholme Road, Bardon	p.100
135 Adelaide Street East, Clayfield	p.58
13 Apex Street, Clayfield	p.35
19 Batman Street, Clayfield	p.30
34 Bonney Avenue, Clayfield	p.80
39 Bonney Avenue, Clayfield	p.86
36 Christian Street, Clayfield	p.70
9 Craven Street, Clayfield	p.41
51 Enderley Road, Clayfield	p.27

30 Gregory Street, **Clayfield** p.49

24 Jolly Street, **Clayfield** p.72

39 Liverpool Road, **Clayfield** p.62

29 London Road, **Clayfield** p.51

17 Norman Parade, **Clayfield** p.59

68 Oriel Road, **Clayfield** p.56

94 Oriel Road, **Clayfield** p.75

50 Riverton Street, **Clayfield** p.50

644 Sandgate Road, **Clayfield** p.102

Stafford Street, **Clayfield** p.73

11 Leigh Street, **Coorparoo** p.44

10 Welwyn Crescent, **Coorparoo** p.61

437 Upper Cornwall Street, **Greenslopes** p.81

18 Castleton Street, **Hamilton** p.98

97 Crescent Road, **Hamilton** p.69

44 Eldernell Terrace, **Hamilton** p.25

Grays Road, **Hamilton** p.74

10 Killara Avenue, **Hamilton** p.63

12 Killara Avenue, **Hamilton** p.57

294 Kingsford Smith Drive, **Hamilton** p.64

43 Langside Road, **Hamilton** p.68

77 Windermere Road, **Hamilton** p.95

79 Windermere Road, **Hamilton** p.84

87 Windermere Road, **Hamilton** p.92

132 Windermere Road, **Hamilton** p.23

99 Coventry Street, **Hawthorne** p.71

Brisbane Children's Hospital, **Herston** p.96

Brisbane General Hospital, **Herston** p.97

141 Abbotsleigh Street, **Holland Park** p.94

145 Abbotsleigh Street, **Holland Park** p.99

32 Geelong Avenue, **Holland Park** p.65

20 Percival Terrace, **Holland Park** p.53

cnr Ellis & Collins Streets, **Kangaroo Point** p.45

755 Samford Road, **Keperra** p.91

30 Beaudesert Road, **Moorooka** p.67

41 Maxwell Street, **New Farm** p.47

42 Maxwell Street, **New Farm** p.31

111 Moray Street, **New Farm** p.32

116 Moray Street, **New Farm**, p.88

37 Oxlade Drive, **New Farm** p.24

1 Riverview Court, **New Farm** p.33

46 Yarradale Street, **Newmarket** p.66

37 Waterworks Road, **Red Hill** p.82

Austral Street (on riverbank), **Saint Lucia** p.52

6 Austral Street, **Saint Lucia** p.55

9 Carmody Road, **Saint Lucia** p.60

93 Hawken Drive, **Saint Lucia** p.89

54 Highland Terrace, **Saint Lucia** p.79

65 Highland Terrace, **Saint Lucia** p.93

54 Highview Terrace, **Saint Lucia** p.54

93 Ryans Road, **Saint Lucia** p.76

388 Swann Road, **Saint Lucia** p.85

47 Hazelmere Parade, **Sherwood** p.28

40 Archer Street, **Toowong** p.83

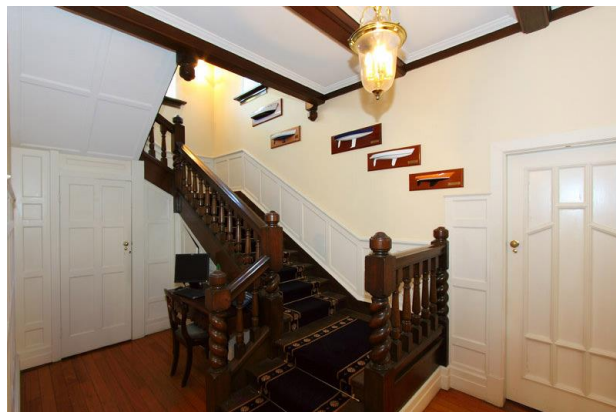
39 Aston Street, **Toowong** p.77

Coronation Drive (north of Sylvan Road), **Toowong** p.40

120 Boundary Street, **West End** p.90

18 Rupert Street, **Windsor** p.46

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1927-28	Lynford, residence for James W. Clifford Isles
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	132 Windermere Road (cnr Charlton Street), Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Eric Percival Trewern, 1895-1959	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £4,200 (BCC building register, no.14652, 16/12/1927).
James William Clifford Isles was a director of the auctioneering firm of Isles, Love and Co.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 18/6/1933, p.11.

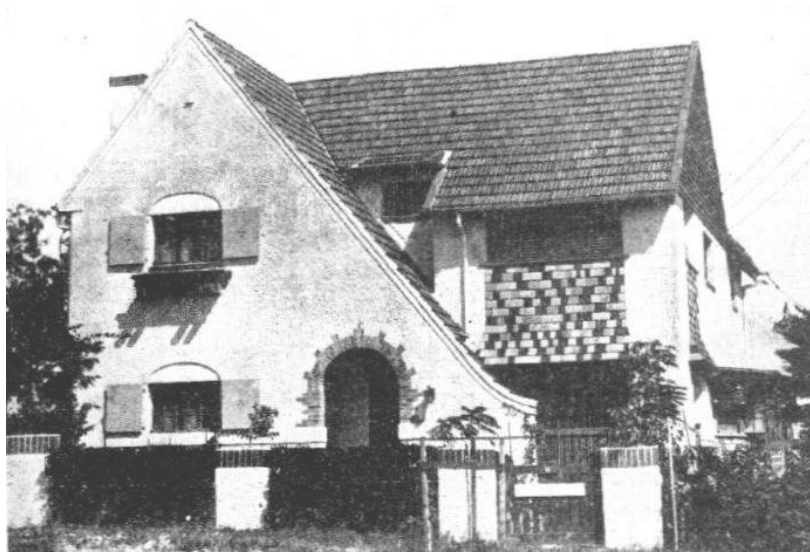
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1927	Residence for James Clark
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	37 Oxlade Drive, New Farm, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Chambers and Ford	



Notes and References

James Clark (1858-1933) was a prominent pastoralist and businessman.
Brisbane City Council heritage register (online).

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1929-30	Tewkesbury, residence for John E. Abson
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	44 Eldernell Terrace, Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Chambers and Ford	



Notes and References

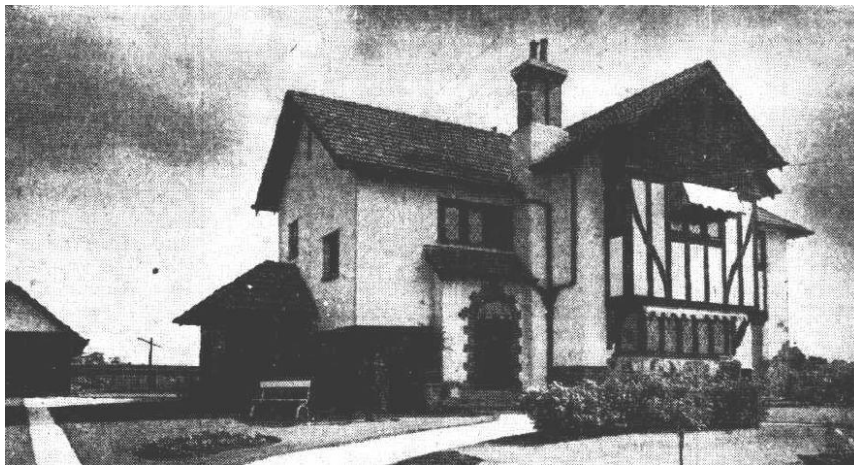
Estimated cost: £1900 (BCC building register, no.20188, 30/10/1929).

John Edward Abson was a footwear retailer.

Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 16/4/1933, p.11.

Plans in Lund Hutton Ryan Morton collection, Fryer Library, UQFL211, job no. 216.

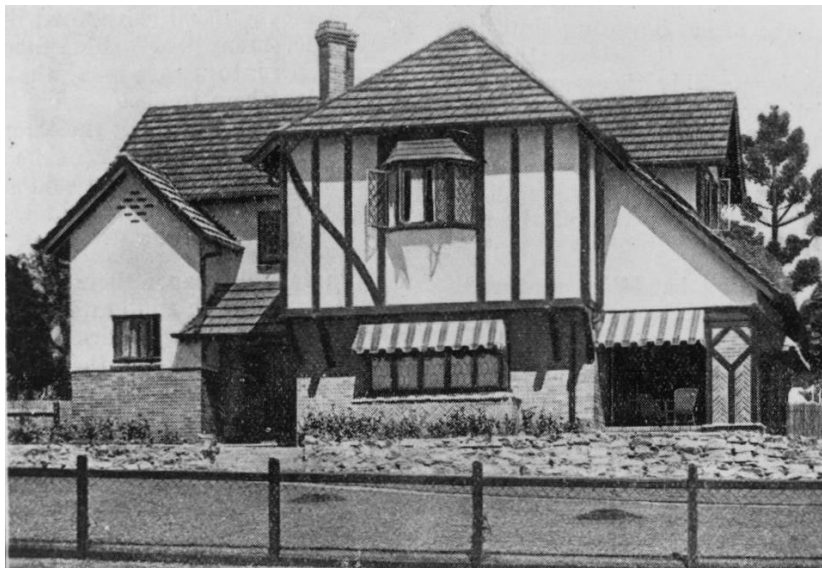
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1929	Residence for John F. Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	22 Yabba Street, Ascot, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Eric Percival Trewern, 1895-1959	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £3500 (BCC building register, no.17797, 19/12/1928).
 John Forster Church was a partner in an insurance firm.
Brisbane Courier, 3/11/1932, p.6.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 21/5/1933, p.17.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1929	Dalnottar, residence for A. Ure McNaught
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	51 Enderley Road (cnr Craven Street), Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Eric Percival Trewern, 1895-1959	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £3500 (BCC building register, no.18783, 14/5/1929).

Arthur Ure McNaught was a dentist.

Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 30/4/1933, p.17.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1930	The Terrace, residence for Harold J. Foote
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	47 Hazelmere Parade, Sherwood, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Charles Herbert Griffin, 1879-1961	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £3000 (BCC building register, no.20574, 2/1/1930).
Harold Joseph Foote was a company director.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1931	Hampton Wick, residence for Graham Sutton
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	12 Ascot Street, Ascot, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Eric Percival Trewern, 1895-1959	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £2600 (BCC building register, no.22596, 15/5/1931).
 Graham Sutton was a medical practitioner.
Brisbane Courier, 29/9/1932, p.6.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 26/3/1933, p.11.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1933-34	Cotswold, residence for John C. Tritton
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	19 Batman Street, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Roy Ashley Shaw, 1891-1962	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1490 (BCC building register, no.26203, 8/12/1933).
 John Cyril Tritton was a son of the proprietor of a large furniture factory and store.
Truth (Brisbane), 20/9/1936, p.33.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1933	Gwandoben, residence for Mervyn V. Dodwell
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Converted into flats	42 Maxwell Street, New Farm, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
James Musgrave Collin, 1907-1974	



Notes and References

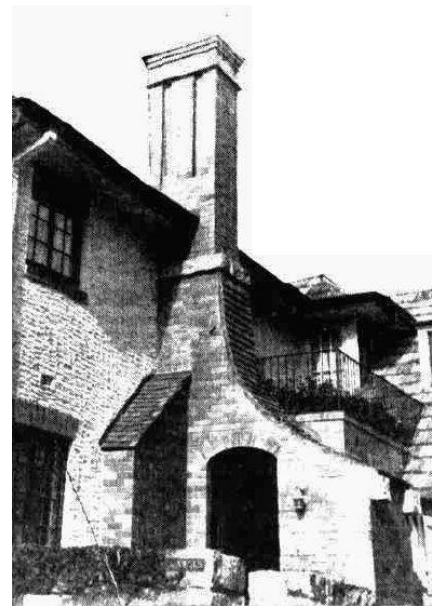
Estimated cost: £1600 (*Daily Standard*, 1/8/1933, p.8).

Mervyn Vaughan Dodwell was the son of a car retailer.

Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 4/11/1934, p.16.

Gerard Benjamin, *Homes with History on the New Farm Peninsula* (New Farm: New Farm and Districts Historical Society, 2015), p.98-100.

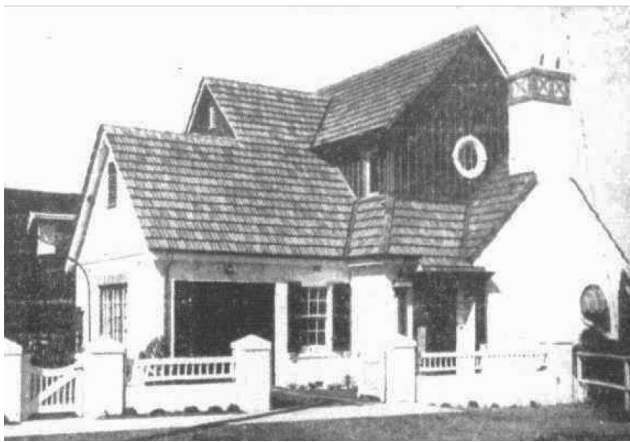
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1933-34	Knells, residence for Christian Dixon
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	111 Moray Street, New Farm, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Horace George Driver, 1902-1982	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1697 (BCC building register, no.25736, 28/8/1933).
Edmund Christian Hay (Chas) Dixon was a wool-broker.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 22/4/1934, p.22

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1933-34	The Moorings, residence for Arthur J. Ross
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	1 Riverview Court, New Farm, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Mervyn Hamilton Rylance, 1906-1983	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1468 (BCC building register, no. 25884, 3/10/1933).
 Arthur John Ross was a medical practitioner.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 27/1/1935, p.16.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
ca 1934	Residence for Robert S. Harry
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	9 Killawarra Road, Ashgrove, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Not identified	



Notes and References

Robert Samuel Harry was manager of the Roof and Building Services Company.
Brisbane City Council heritage register (online).

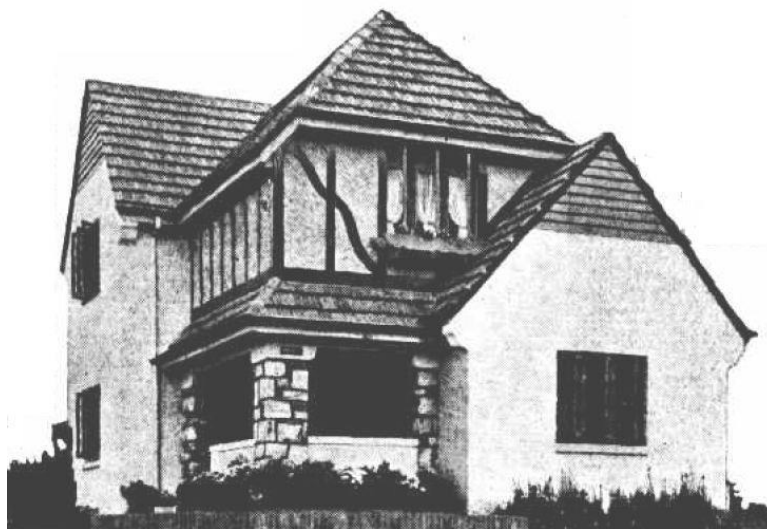
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1934	Residence for Arthur W.F. Bligh
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	13 Apex Street, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Arthur William Forster Bligh, 1905-1998	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1100 (BCC building register, no.27427, 27/8/1934).
 Architect Arthur Bligh designed this house for himself.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 12/6/1934, late city edition, p.10.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1934	Lochaber, residence for Ranald J.D. Cameron
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	79 Towers Street, Ascot, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
James Musgrave Collin, 1907-1974	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £950 (*Courier Mail*, 26/10/1934, p.21).
Ranald John Douglas Cameron was a dentist.
Truth (Brisbane), 6/9/1936, p.34.

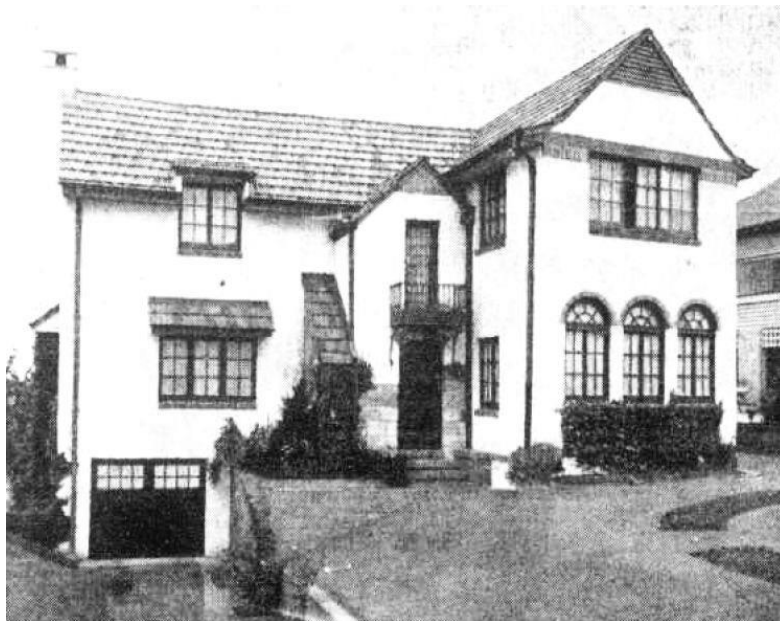
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1934	Semi-detached houses for Thomas H. Jones
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Now a single residence	14 Henry Street, Ascot, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Horace George Driver, 1902-1982	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £2666 (BCC building register, no.26946, 28/5/1934).
Courier Mail, 29/6/1934, p.21.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1934	Runnymede, residence for Robert D. Young
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	75 Cracknell Road, Annerley, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Horace George Driver, 1902-1982	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1437 (BCC building register, no.26313, 15/1/1934).
Telegraph (Brisbane), 28/5/1940, extra edition, p.13.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1934	Residence for Charles H. Griffin
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	81 Towers Street, Ascot, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Charles Herbert Griffin, 1879-1961	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1000 (BCC building register, no.26938, 26/5/1934).
 This is the house which architect C.H. Griffin designed for himself.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 21/10/1934, p.16.

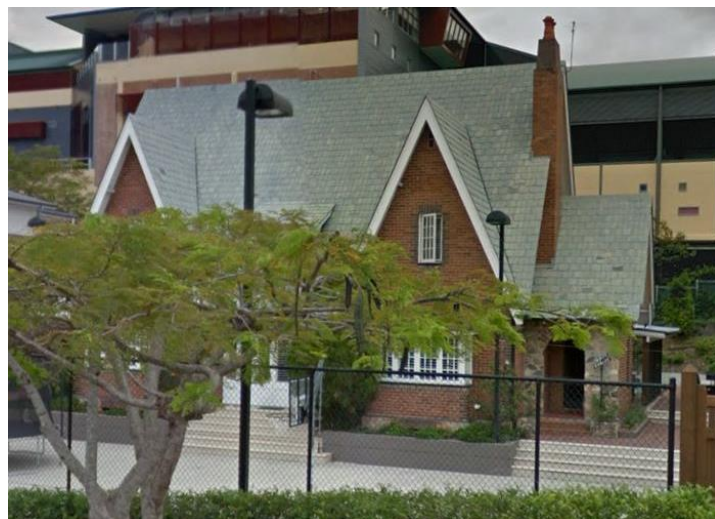
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1934	Rothbury, residence for Mrs L.S. Lambert
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Coronation Drive (north of Sylvan Road), Toowong, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Aubrey Horswill Job, 1907-2002	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1500 (BCC building register, no.26984, 7/6/1934).
 Lionel Simpson Lambert was a salesman.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 18/4/1937, p.26.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 18/7/1939, city final edition, p.19.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
ca 1935	Residence for Sidney B. Skipper
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	9 Craven Street, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Not identified	



Notes and References

Sidney Bruce Skipper was a wool buyer.
Courier Mail, 4/3/1936, p.18.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935-36	Residence for Charles F. and Mabel B. Willers
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	26 Braeside Terrace, Alderley, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
State Advances Corporation	



Notes and References

Charles Frank Willers was an agent.

Telegraph (Brisbane), 28/2/1939, second edition, p.10.

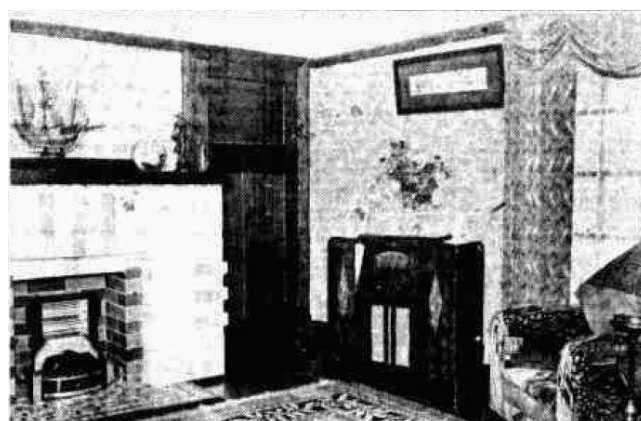
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935	Residence for Frederick H. Ironside
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	7 Morgan Street, Ascot, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Blackburne and Gzell	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £2715 (*Telegraph*, 4/7/1935, late city edition, p.13).
 Frederick Henry Ironside was manager of an insurance company.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 29/3/1936, p.20.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935	Residence for Frederick C. Katte
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	11 Leigh Street, Coorparoo, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Blackburne and Gzell	



Notes and References

Frederick Charles Katte was a merchant.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 24/5/1936, p.11.
Truth (Brisbane), 14/8/1938, p.47.

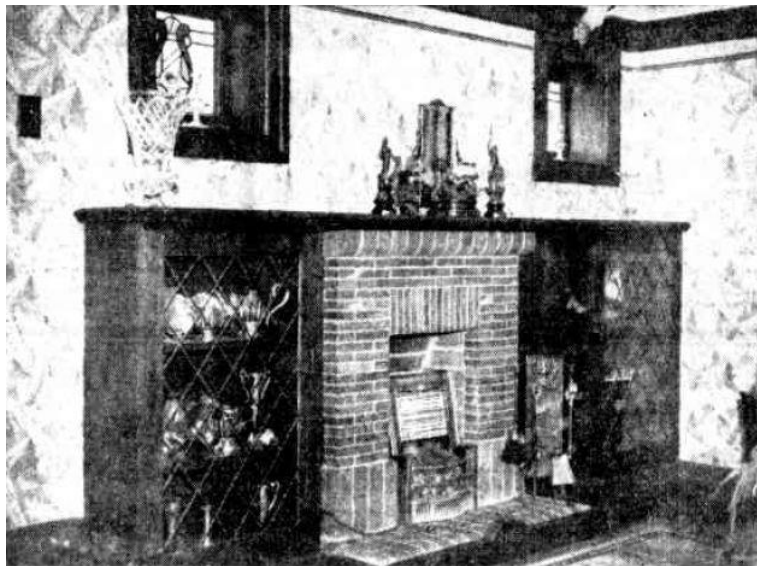
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935-36	Glandore, residence for Ernest V. Tacey
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	cnr Ellis & Collins Streets, Kangaroo Point, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Arthur William Forster Bligh, 1905-1998	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1670 (*Courier Mail*, 25/6/1935, p.10).
Ernest Vincent Tacey was the proprietor of a drapery shop
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 21/6/1936, p.11.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
ca 1935	Residence for John Laidlaw
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	18 Rupert Street, Windsor, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
James Musgrave Collin, 1907-1974	



Notes and References

John Laidlaw was a branch manager.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 11/7/1939, city final edition, p.18.

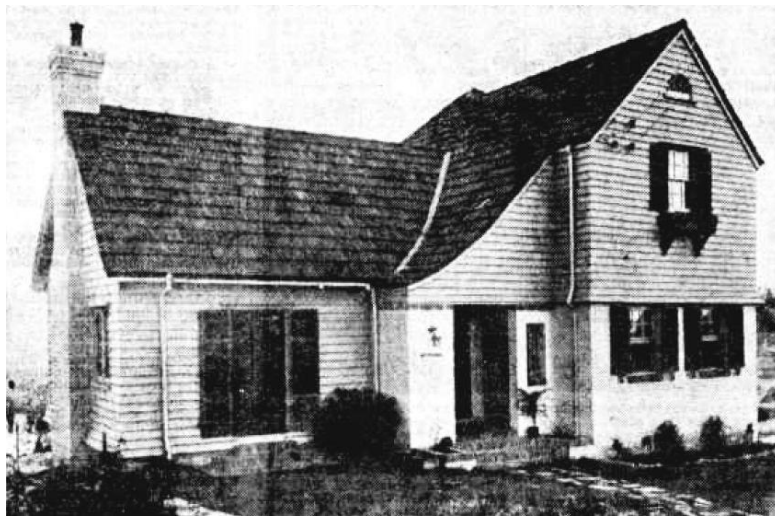
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935	Residence for William Carlton-Smith
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	41 Maxwell Street, New Farm, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
John Patrick Donoghue, 1894-1960	



Notes and References

William Carlton-Smith was an optometrist.
Truth (Brisbane), 11/4/1937, p.38.

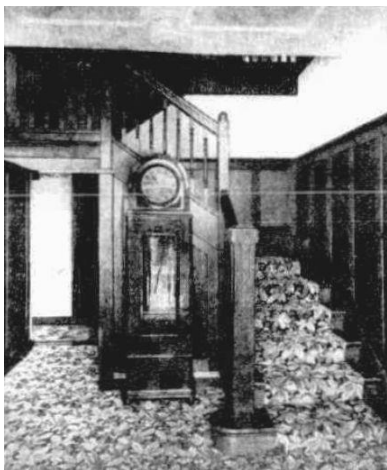
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935	Mottisfont, residence for William J. Yeowart
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	30 Atthow Avenue, Ashgrove, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Geoffrey Marcus Felton, 1906-1991	



Notes and References

William John Yeowart was an accountant.
Truth (Brisbane), 25/7/1937, p.28.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935	The Coverts, residence for John Lynn
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	30 Gregory Street, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Charles Herbert Griffin, 1879-1961	



Notes and References

John Lynn was the proprietor of a bus company.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 7/6/1936, p.9.

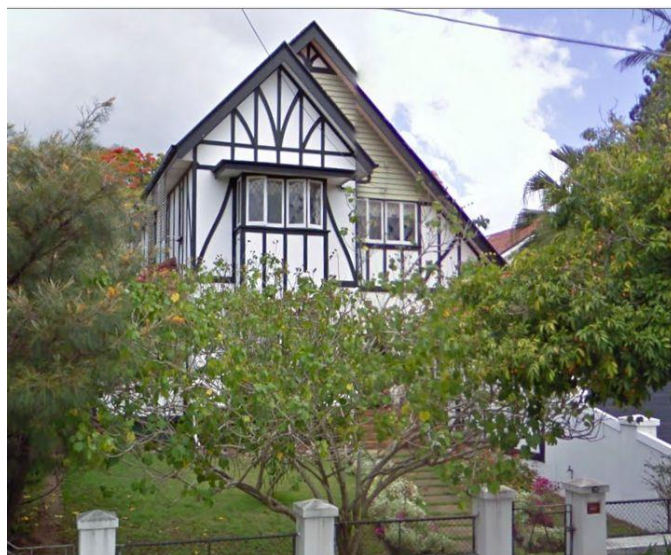
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935-36	Residence
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	50 Riverton Street, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Thomas Percy, ca 1876-1960	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 4/2/1936, p.21.

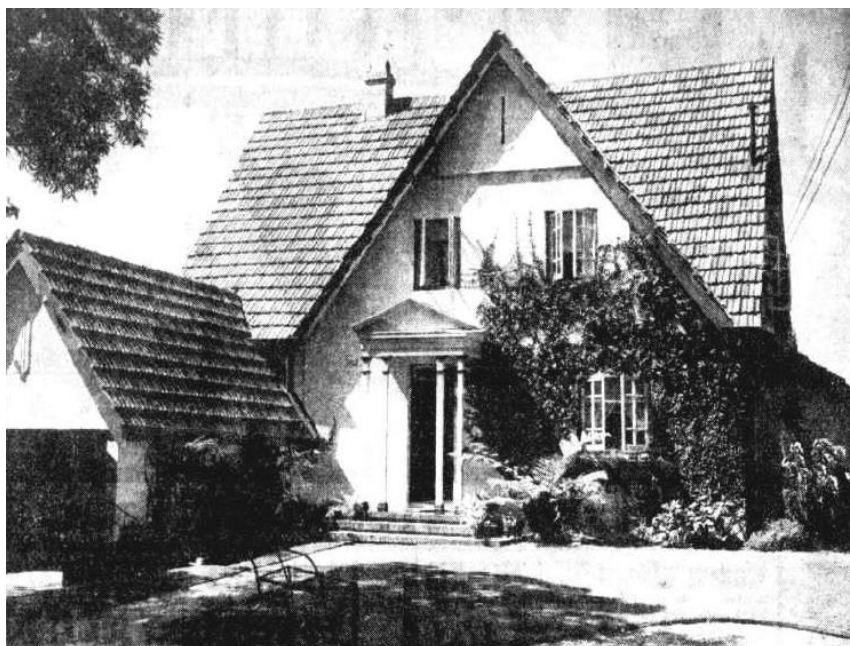
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
ca 1935	Residence for Mrs Vera S. Corrie
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	29 London Road, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Clifford Ernest Plant, 1885-1973	



Notes and References

Vera Sydney Corrie was the ex-wife of a stockbroker.
Courier Mail, 22/9/1936, p.18.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 25/10/1936, p.9.

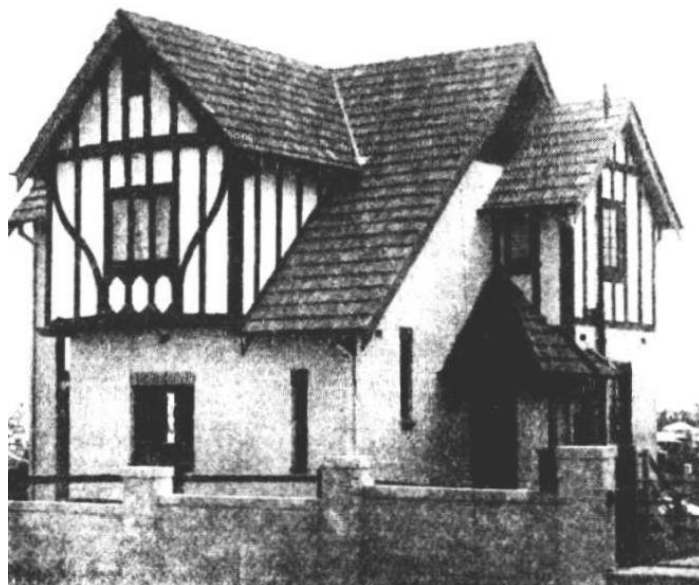
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	Residence for James J. Delahunty
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Austral Street (on riverbank), St Lucia, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
James Nightingale Arundel, 1907-1986	



Notes and References

James Joseph Delahunty was a pharmacist.
Courier Mail, 30/6/1936, p.5.
Truth (Brisbane), 5/7/1936, p.32.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 30/1/1940, city final edition, p.6.

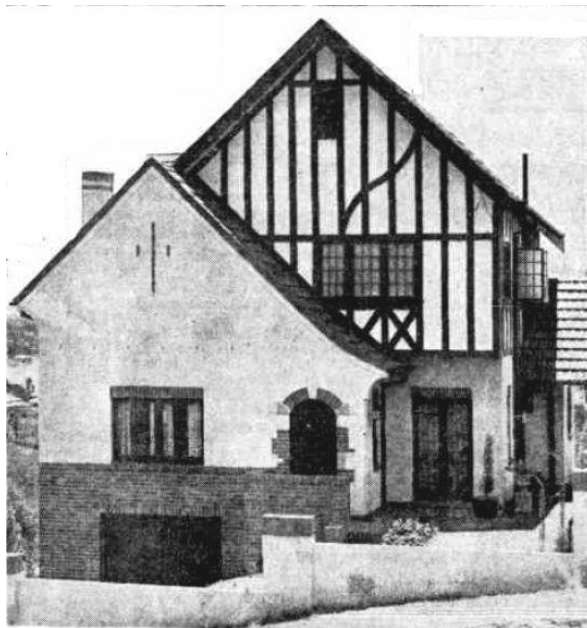
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	Residence for Leo G. Catt
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	20 Percival Terrace, Holland Park, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Blackburne and Gzell	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1350 (BCC building register, no.31800, 18/5/1936).
 Leo Garton Catt was a solicitor.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 21/3/1937, p.32.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	Residence for Hugh M. Thurlow
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	54 Highview Terrace, St Lucia, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Blackburne and Gzell	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1600 (BCC building register, no.31589, 18/4/1936).
 Hugh Motley Thurlow was a manufacturer.
Truth (Brisbane), 24/10/1937, p.39.

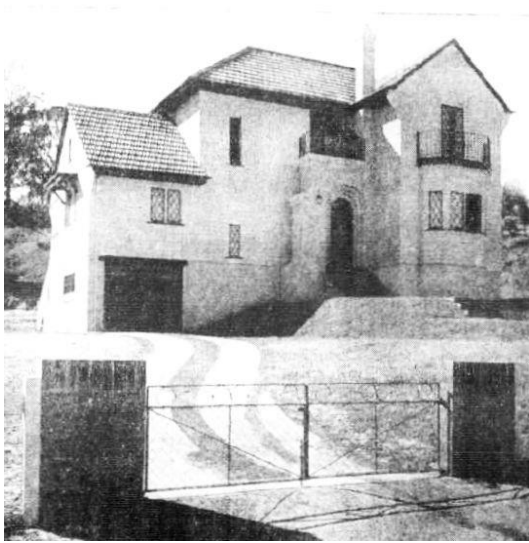
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	Residence for Godfrey A. Blackburne
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	6 Austral Street, St Lucia, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Blackburne and Gzell	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1250 (BCC building registers, no.32287, 14/7/1936).
This is the house which architect Godfrey Aveling Blackburne designed for himself.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 4/8/1936, second edition, p.8.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 7/3/1937, p.28

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	St Comon, residence for the Misses Ganly
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	68 Oriel Road (cnr Stafford Street), Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Arthur William Forster Bligh, 1905-1998	



Notes and References

Anne and Beatrice Ganly were the proprietors of a café.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 2/8/1936, p.11.

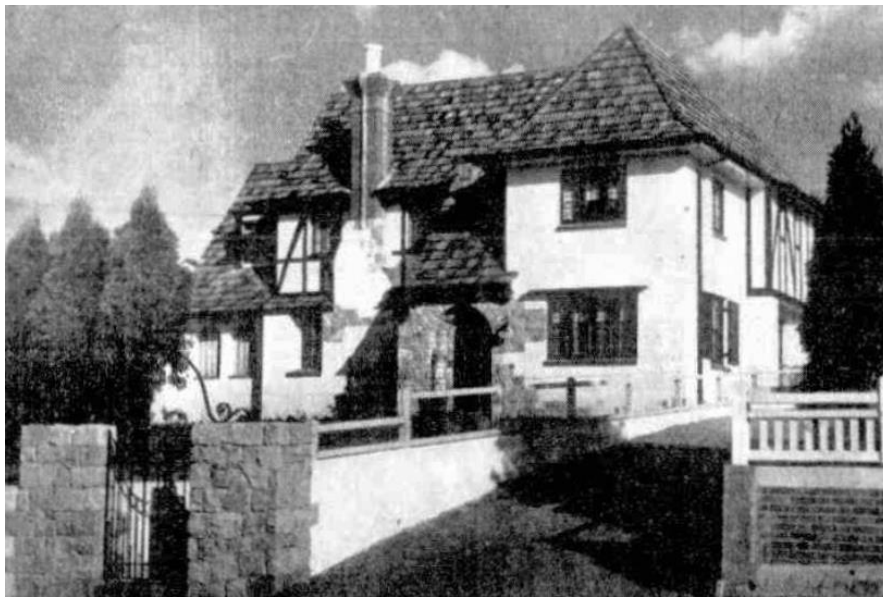
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	Residence for Wallace Best
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	12 Killara Avenue, Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Horace George Driver, 1902-1982	



Notes and References

Wallace George Best was a manager.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 8/9/1936, second edition, p.10.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936-37	Residence for Cecil R. Christmas
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	135 Adelaide Street East, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Horace George Driver, 1902-1982	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £3500 (BCC building register, no.32835, 17/9/1936).

Cecil Robert Christmas was manager of a large retail chain.

Truth (Brisbane), 13/6/1937, p.30.

Telegraph (Brisbane), 13/7/1937, city final edition, p.17.

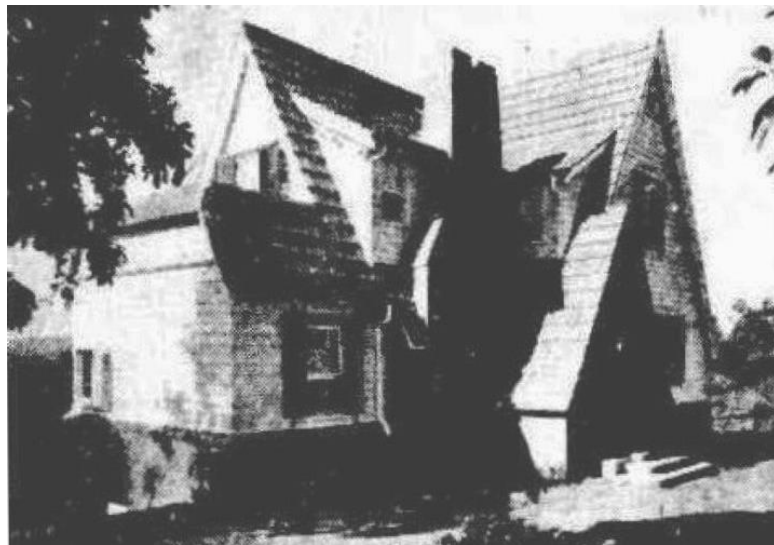
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936-37	Residence for Alfred E. Cole
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	17 Norman Parade, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Hall and Cook	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1111 (BCC building register, no.33524, 28/11/1936).
 Alfred Edward Cole was a senior public servant.
Truth (Brisbane), 14/3/1937, p.41.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	Residence for Leo J. Drinan
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	9 Carmody Road, St Lucia, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Hennessy and Hennessy	

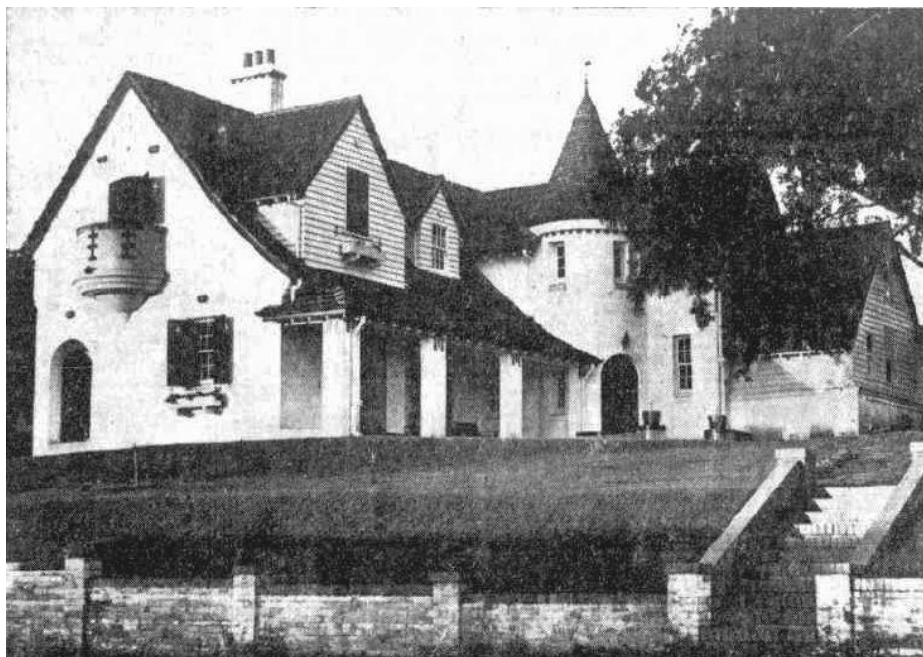


Notes and References

This was the house which architect Leo Joseph Drinan (of Hennessy & Hennessy) designed for himself.

Courier Mail, 8/6/1937, p.20.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	Residence for John R.S. Lahz
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	10 Welwyn Crescent, Coorparoo, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Hennessy and Hennessy	



Notes and References

John Rudolph Sergius Lahz was an orthopaedic surgeon.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 31/5/1938, city final edition, p.19.

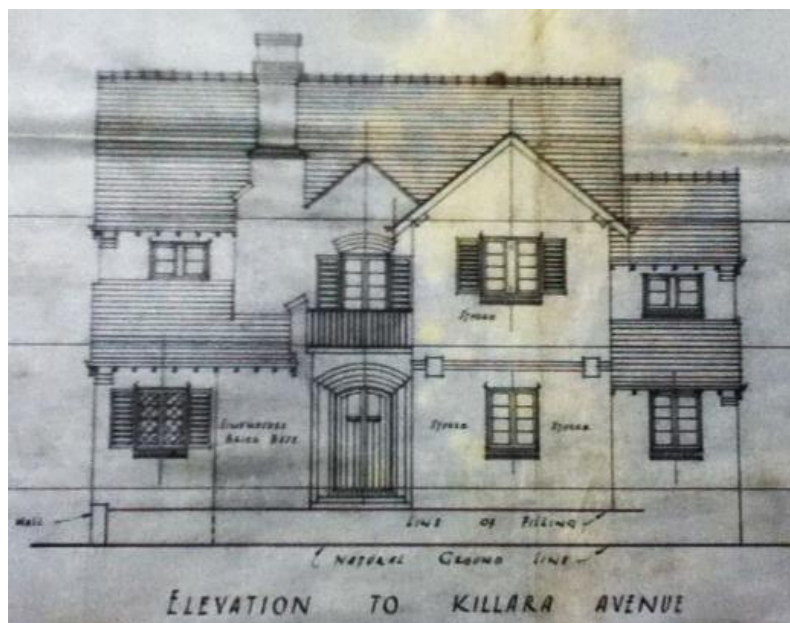
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936-37	Residence for Francis W. Murphy
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	39 Liverpool Road, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Hennessy and Hennessy	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1887 (BCC building register, no.33653, 12/12/1936).
Francis William Murphy was a barrister.

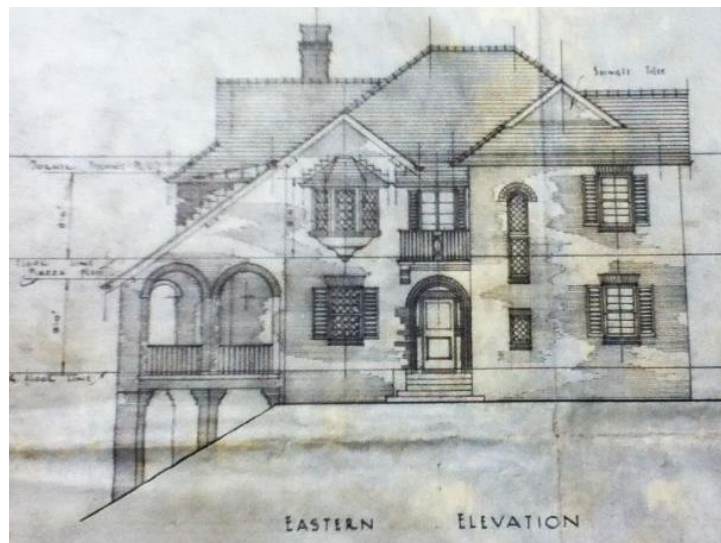
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	Residence for Mrs Neville Lyons
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	10 Killara Avenue, Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Eric Percival Trewern, 1895-1959	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £2300 (BCC building register, no.32616, 24/8/1936).
 Alma Lyons was the wife of Newman Neville Lyons, a chartered accountant.
 Plans in Trewern Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL239, job no.1197.

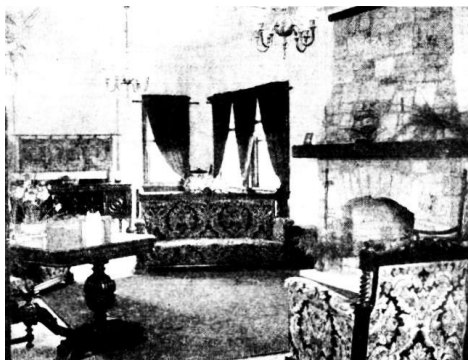
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	Residence for Hugh McMaster
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	294 Kingsford Smith Drive, Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Eric Percival Trewern, 1895-1959	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £2000 (BCC building register, no.32404, 28/7/1936).
 Hugh McMaster was the manager of a building firm.
 Plans in Trewern Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL239, job no.1102.
Courier Mail, 23/2/1937, p.18.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937-38	Bezaleel, residence for David A. Agnew
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	32 Geelong Avenue (cnr Abbotsleigh Street), Holland Park, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
State Advances Corporation	



Notes and References

David Alexander Agnew was a hosiery manufacturer.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 28/6/1938, city final edition, p.21.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	Residence for Thomas Clark
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	46 Yarradale Street, Newmarket, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Blackburne and Gzell	



Notes and References

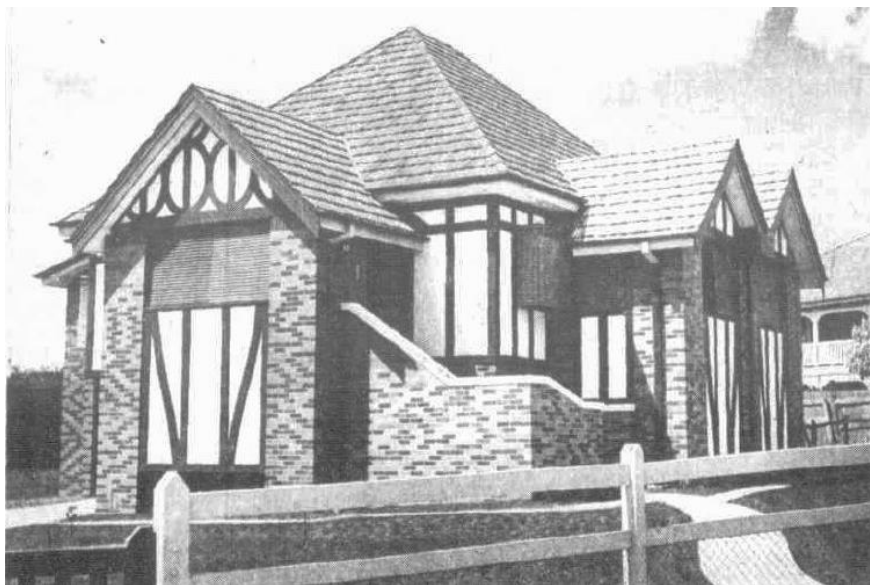
Estimated cost: £850 (BCC building register, no.34412, 30/3/1937).

Thomas Clark was a builder.

Courier Mail, 25/1/1938, p.22.

Telegraph (Brisbane), 15/3/1938, second edition, p.12.

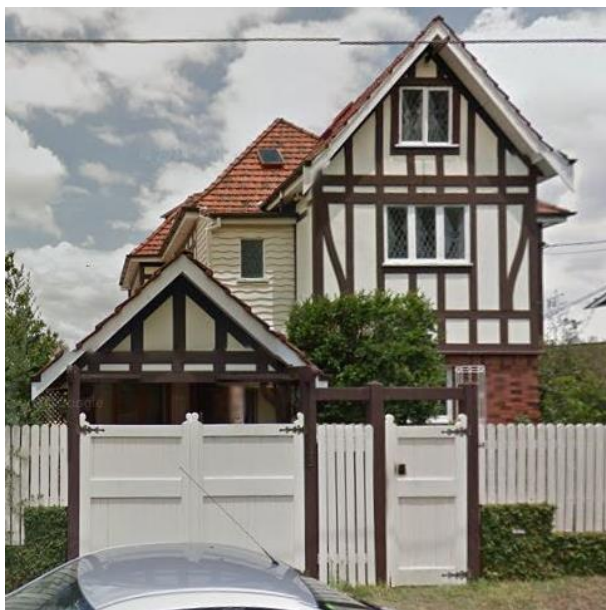
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	Residence for Norman Bayard
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	30 Beaudesert Road, Moorooka, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Chambers and Ford	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1640 (BCC building register, no.34066, 10/2/1937).
 Norman Edgar Bayard was a retailing executive.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 19/9/1937, p.28.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
ca 1937	Residence for Joseph Gray
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	43 Langside Road, Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Chambers and Ford	



Notes and References

Joseph Gray was a tailor's cutter.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 12/6/1938, p.14.

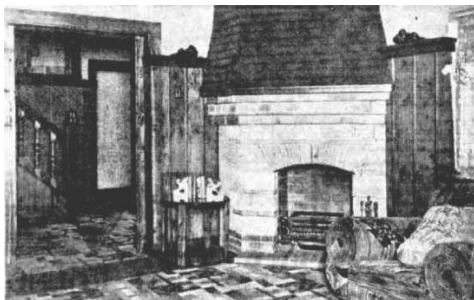
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937-38	Lexington, residence for Mrs S.F. Falls
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	97 Crescent Road (cnr Ludlow Street), Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Chambers and Ford	



Notes and References

Samuel Frederick Falls was a company director.
Plans in Lund Hutton Ryan Morton collection, Fryer Library, UQFL211, job no.135.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 30/8/1938, city final edition, p.14.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 18/9/1938, p.18.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	Ben Nevis, residence for Donald C. Cameron
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	36 Christian Street, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
James Musgrave Collin, 1907-1974	



Notes and References

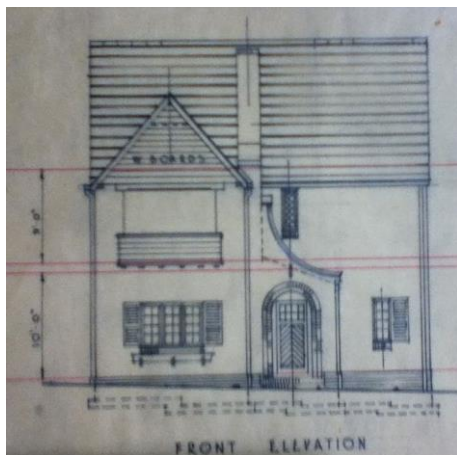
Estimated cost: £2350 (BCC building register, no.33687, 18/12/1936).

Donald Charles Cameron was a company director and grazier.

Courier Mail, 20/4/1937, p.22.

Truth (Brisbane), 29/8/1937, p.28.

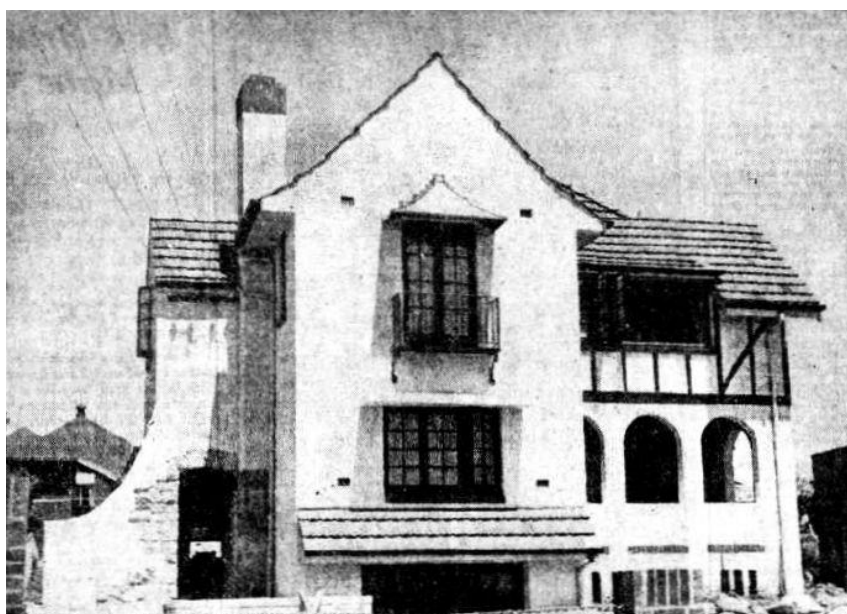
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	Residence for Alfred McDonald Smith
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	99 Coventry Street, Hawthorne, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
John Patrick Donoghue, 1894-1960	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1772 (BCC building register, no.33685, 17/12/1936).
 Alfred McDonald Smith was a dentist.
 Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.12.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 23/4/1940, city final edition, p.13.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	Hedloo, residence for William Young
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	24 Jolly Street, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Horace George Driver, 1902-1982	



Notes and References

William Young was an industrial chemist.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 28/12/1937, second edition, p.14.
Truth (Brisbane), 13/3/1938, p.41.

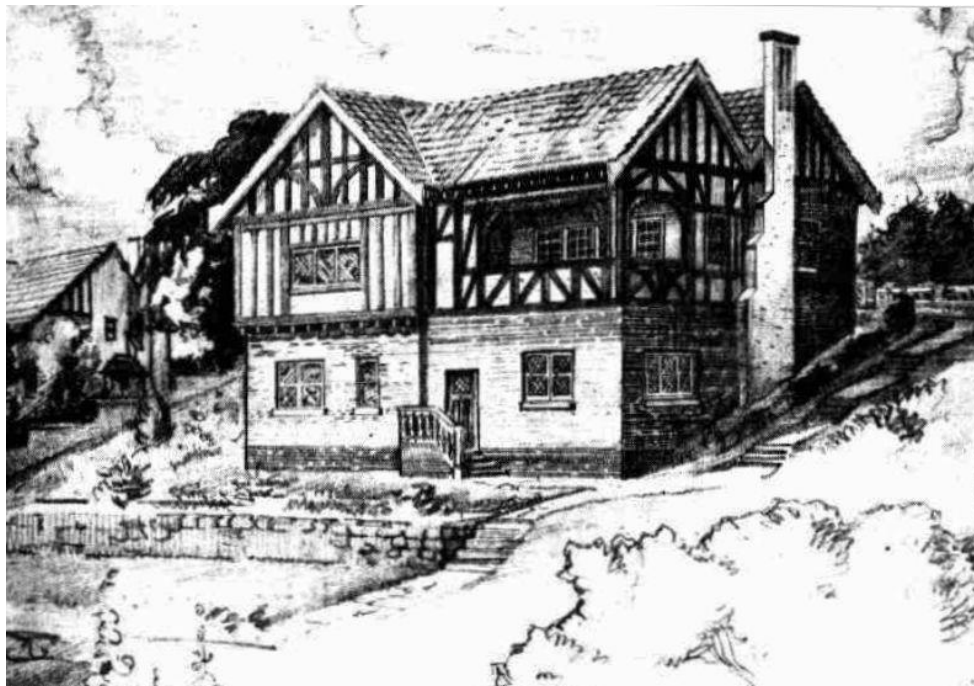
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
ca 1937	Main Royal, residence for W. Howard-Smith
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Stafford Street, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Horace George Driver, 1902-1982	



Notes and References

William Howard-Smith was employed in his family's shipping firm.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 19/7/1941, second edition, p.3.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	Residence
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Grays Road, Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Thomas Percy, ca 1876-1960	



Notes and References

Telegraph (Brisbane), 12/1/1937, city final, p.22.

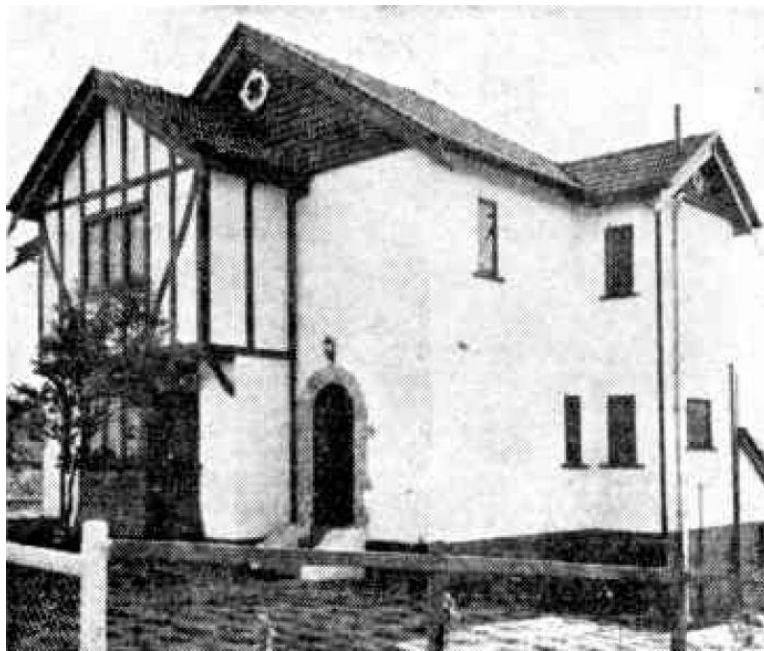
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937-38	Kent Lodge, residence for Cyril W. Gibson
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	94 Oriel Road, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Douglas Francis Woodcraft Roberts, 1906-1941	



Notes and References

Cyril William Gibson was a dentist.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 16/11/1937, second edition, p.14.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 7/8/1938, p.32.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 5/7/1938, city final edition, p.25.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	Residence for Reginald Thompson
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	93 Ryans Road (cnr Armadale Street), St Lucia, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Mervyn Hamilton Rylance, 1906-1983	



Notes and References

Reginald Thomas Thompson was the managing director of a mining company.
Truth (Brisbane), 10/10/1937, p.37.
Courier Mail, 30/11/1937, p.20.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938	Residence for Ernest W. Savage
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	39 Aston Street, Toowong, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Blackburne and Gzell	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1500 (BCC building register, no.38578, 3/8/1938).
Ernest Walter Savage was a chartered accountant.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 14/6/1938, city final edition, p.15.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 17/3/1940, p.14.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938	Hollington, residence for William P. George
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	44 Kitchener Road, Ascot, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Blackburne and Gzell	



Notes and References

William Parsell George was managing director of a timberworking business.
Courier Mail, 2/11/1937, p.7.
Courier Mail, 2/8/1938, p.17.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938-39	Residence for W. Kerr Scott
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	54 Highland Terrace, St Lucia, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Blackburne and Gzell	



Notes and References

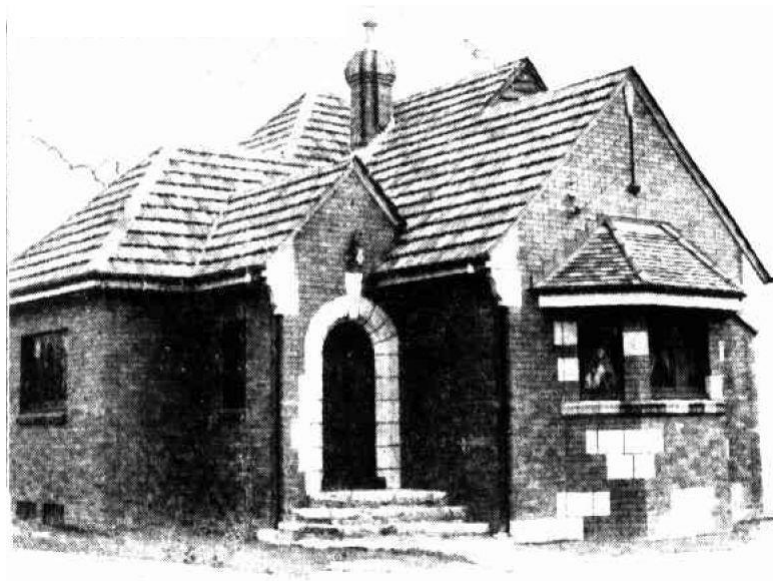
Estimated cost: £1500 (BCC building register, no.39304, 24/10/1938).

Wilton Kerr Scott was a departmental manager in a department store.

Telegraph (Brisbane), 26/7/1938, second edition, p.19.

Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 3/12/1939, p.27.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938	Residence for J. Francis
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	34 Bonney Avenue, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Chambers and Ford	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1700 (BCC building register, no.38105, 10/6/1938).
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 9/4/1939, p.14.

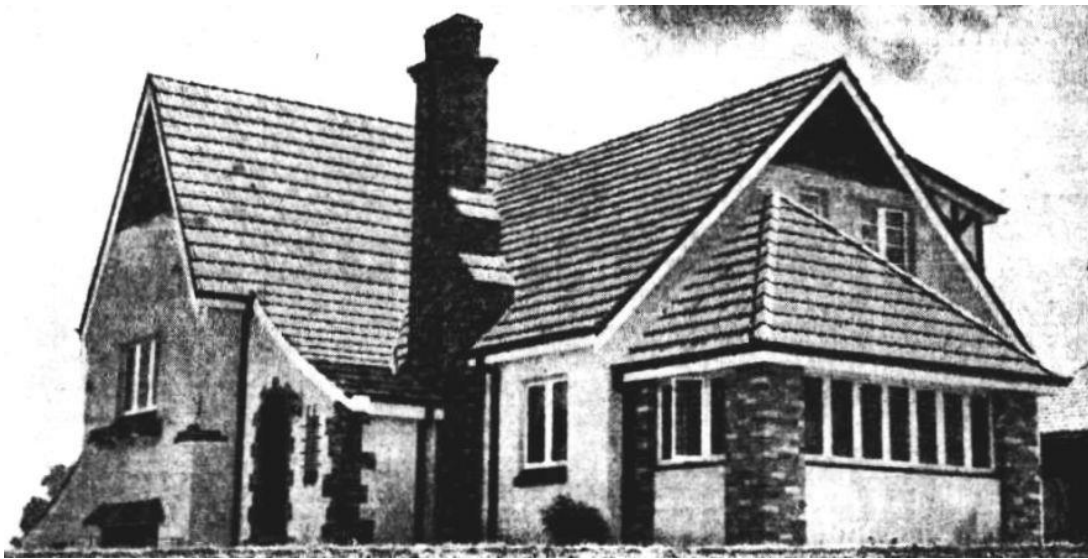
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938	Residence for Reginald A. Bayard
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	437 Upper Cornwall Street, Greenslopes, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Chambers and Ford	



Notes and References

Reginald Arthur Bayard was a retailing executive.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 16/10/1938, p.18.

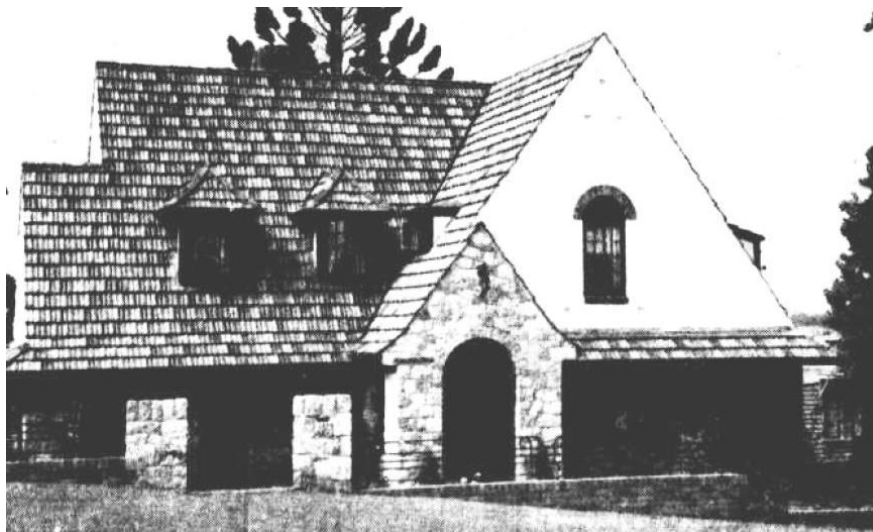
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938-39	Residence for Louis E. D'Arx
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	37 Waterworks Road (cnr Glenrosa Road), Red Hill, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
See notes below	



Notes and References

Designed and built by Louis Erwin D'Arx, a builder.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 21/3/1939, city final edition, p.14.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938	Linden Lea, residence for James D. Webster
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	40 Archer Street, Toowong, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Horace George Driver, 1902-1982	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £3000 (BCC building register, no.36988, 5/2/1938).

James David Webster was the manager of a biscuit factory.

Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 11/12/1938, p.18.

Telegraph (Brisbane), 16/5/1939, second edition, p.16.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938	Residence for Mrs S.K. Howes
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	79 Windermere Road, Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Horace George Driver, 1902-1982	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £2891 (BCC building register, no.37666, 21/4/1938).
 Evelyn Fraser Howes was the widow of Samuel King Howes, a company director.
 Brisbane City Council heritage register (online).

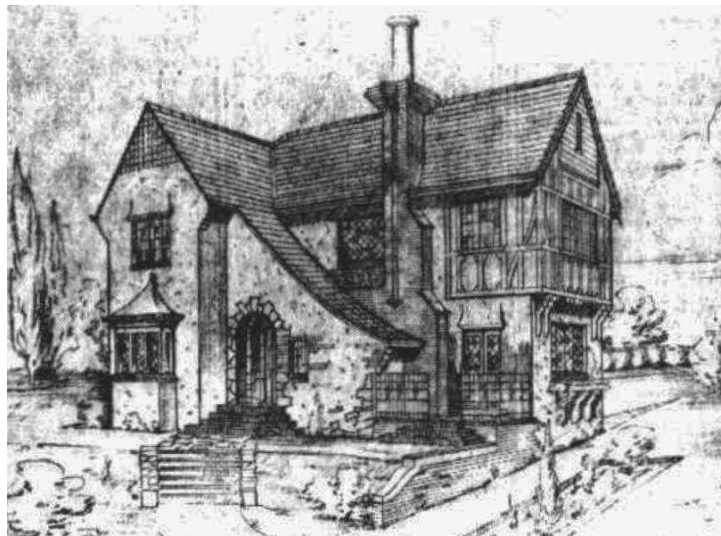
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938	Osmond, residence for Charles W. Plumridge
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	388 Swann Road, St Lucia, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Job and Collin	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1800 (BCC building register, no.38484, 19/7/1938).
Charles Wyllie Plumridge was a company director.
Courier Mail, 14/6/1938, p.24.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938	Residence for Claude A. McMillan
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	39 Bonney Avenue (cnr Rees Avenue), Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Douglas Francis Woodcraft Roberts, 1906-1941	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £2900 (BCC building register, no.38241, 22/6/1938).
 Claude Arthur McMillan was a managing partner in an advertising firm.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 7/6/1938, city final edition, p.14.

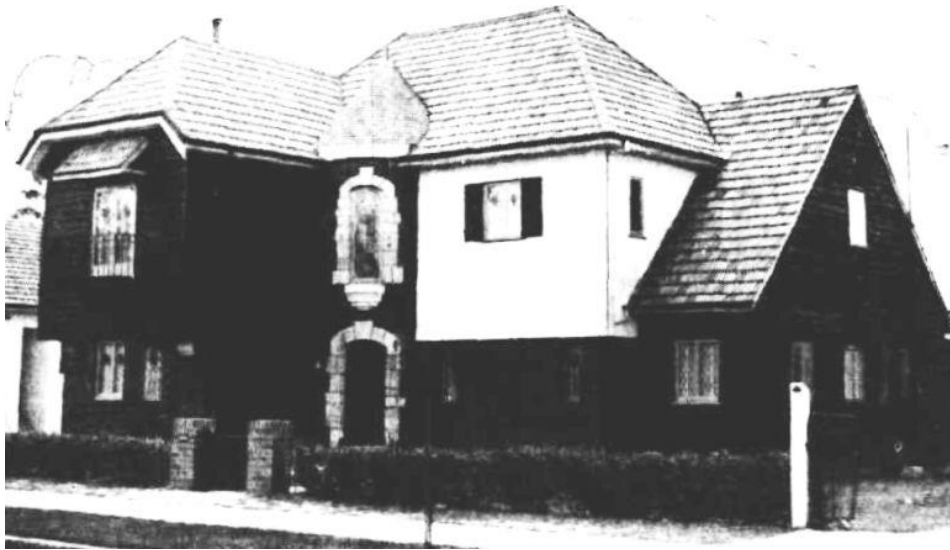
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938	Residence for Victor Day
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	205 Lancaster Road (cnr Lonsdale Street), Ascot, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Roy Ashley Shaw, 1891-1962	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £2681 (BCC building register, no. 37624, 19/4/1938).
Victor Day was the proprietor of a signwriting business.
Courier Mail, 25/10/1938, p.18.

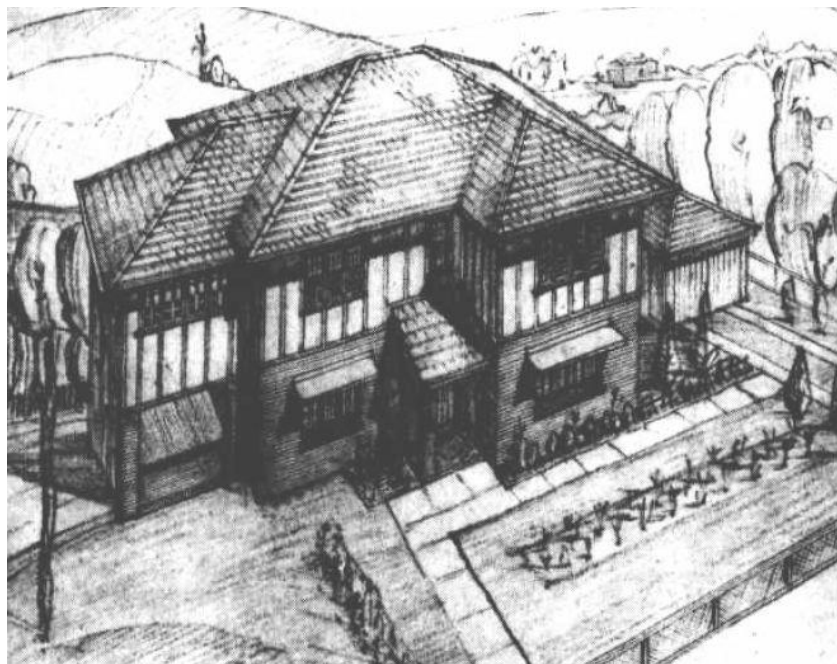
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939	Residence for Thomas W. Danaher
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	116 Moray Street, New Farm, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Chambers and Ford (attributed to Edwin Hayes)	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £2400 (BCC building register no. 39783, 8/12/1938).
Thomas William Danaher was a dentist.
Plans in Lund Hutton Ryan Morton Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL211, job 92.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 13/8/1939, Exhibition section, p.10.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939	Residence
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	93 Hawken Drive, St Lucia, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Plant and Voller	



Notes and References

Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 23/7/1939, p.28.

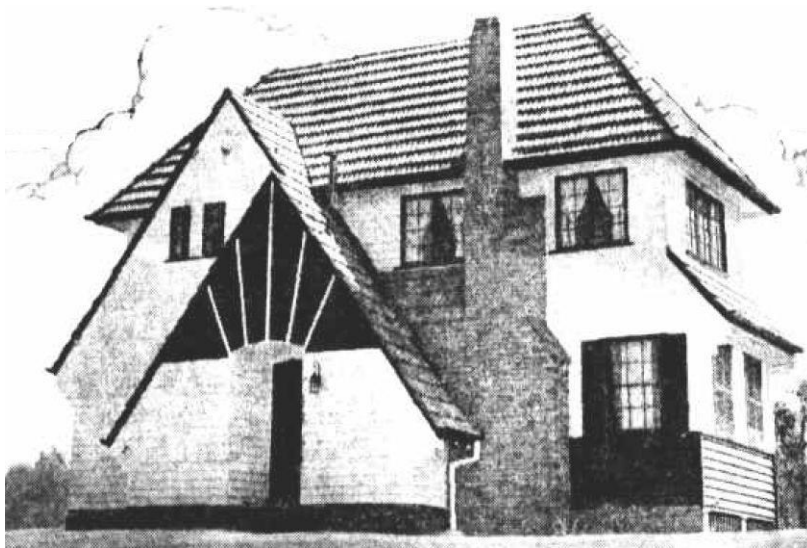
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939-40	Residence for Joseph S. Barr-David
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing, but extended at front for retail premises	120 Boundary Street, West End, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Douglas Francis Woodcraft Roberts, 1906-1941	



Notes and References

Joseph Schwartz Barr-David was a medical practitioner.
Telegraph, 14/8/1939, city final edition, p.26.

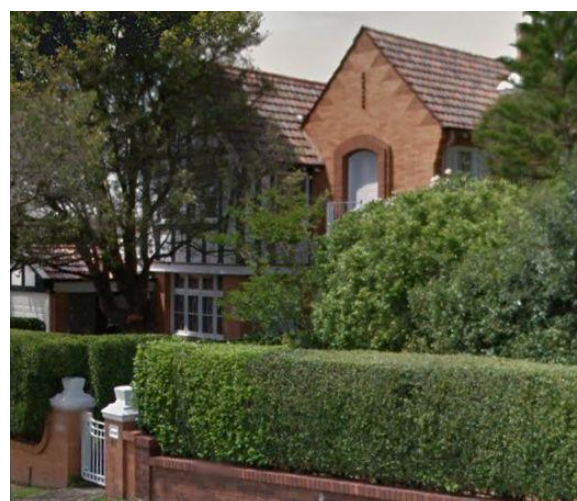
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939	Residence for D.E.A. Rhoades
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	755 Samford Road, Keperra, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Douglas Francis Woodcraft Roberts, 1906-1941	



Notes and References

David Edward Ainsworth (Ted) Rhoades was a furniture retailer.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 11/4/1939, city final edition, p.19.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 17/9/1939, p.12.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939-40	Residence for John Lane and Josephine Lane (née Woulfe)
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	87 Windermere Road, Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Mervyn Hamilton Rylance, 1906-1983	



Notes and References

Josephine Lane's parents were proprietors of a tailoring business.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 9/2/1941, p.22

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939	Residence for Alexander M. Kirke
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	65 Highland Terrace, St Lucia, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Eric Percival Trewern, 1895-1959	



Notes and References

Alexander Miles Kirke was an agent.
Plans in Trewern Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL239, job no.1166.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939-40	Residence for Oliver K. McAnulty
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	141 Abbotsleigh Street, Holland Park, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Eric Percival Trewern, 1895-1959	



Notes and References

Oliver Kenneth McAnulty was the proprietor of a cheese factory.
Plans in Trewern Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL239, job no.1177.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 31/3/1940, p.12.

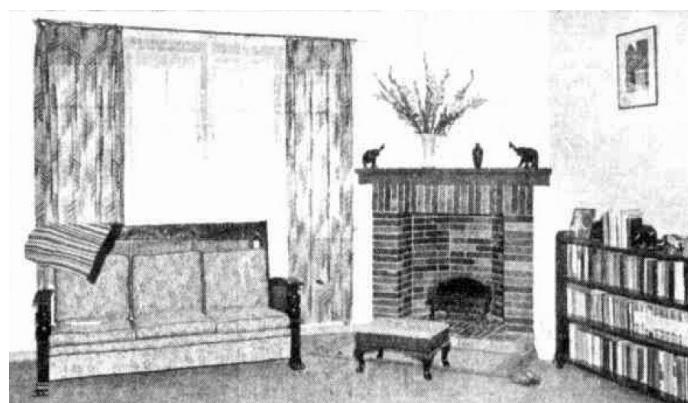
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1940	Cabana, residence for Harold Ash
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	77 Windermere Road, Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Arthur William Forster Bligh, 1905-1998	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £2641 (BCC building register, no.44192, 7/6/1940).
Harold Ash was the director of a car-retailing firm.
Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 16/3/1941, p.28.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1940-41	Superintendent's residence, Brisbane Children's Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Herston, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Conrad and Gargett	



Notes and References

Sunday Mail (Brisbane), 13/4/1941, p.18.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1940-41	Superintendent's residence, Brisbane General Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Fig Tree Drive, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Herston, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Conrad and Gargett	



Notes and References

Queensland Heritage Register (online).

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1940-41	Residence for Reginald B. McAllister
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	18 Castleton Street (cnr Hipwood Road), Hamilton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Job and Collin	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £2400 (BCC building register, no.45635, 13/12/1940).

Reginald Basil McAllister was a senior public servant.

Telegraph (Brisbane), 28/12/1940, sports final edition, p.15.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1941	Residence for J.H.T. Culverhouse
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	145 Abbotsleigh Street, Holland Park, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Not identified	



Notes and References

Estimated cost: £1687 (BCC building register no.46198, 7/3/1941).
John Henry Taliesyn Culverhouse was a dentist.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1947-	Residence for Mervyn L. Andersen
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	10 Stuartholme Road (cnr Sixth Avenue), Bardonia, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
See notes below	



Notes and References

Erected by and for Mervyn Lancelot Andersen, a carpenter and later a builder.

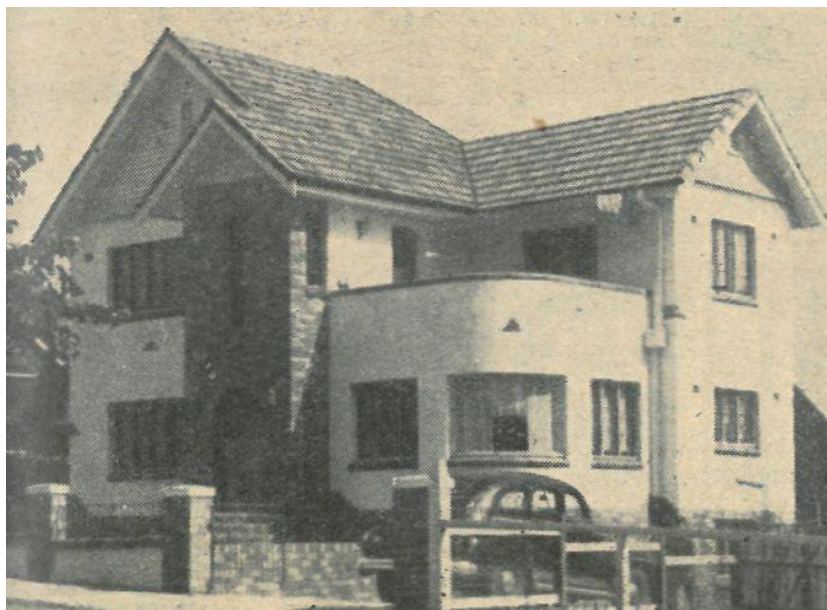
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1948-52	Cambrae, residence for Angus P. Cameron
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	6 Young Street, Annerley, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
See notes below	



Notes and References

Erected by and for Angus Pretoria Cameron, a commission agent.
Brisbane City Council heritage register (online).

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1950	Residence for David Masters
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing; now part of Clayfield College	644 Sandgate Road, Clayfield, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
See notes below	



Notes and References

Erected by and for David Masters, a master builder.
Architecture, Building, Engineering (Brisbane), 2/10/1950, p.23.